## THE GUIDE

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
EDMONTON ALTA
FEB 55 73349069

**APRIL**, 1954



For the gifts you'll give with pride, let your jeweler be your guide

## ... and something new!

Let the man who helps you choose the ring, help choose the "something new" the bride will wear with pride. What better reminder of this moment—and you—than a really fine watch? For the latest and loveliest, look to the finest watches from Switzerland. And for the soundest advice, look to your jeweler.

The Watchmakers of Switzerland

YOUR JEWELER IS THE
"BEST MAN" TO HELP
YOU CHOOSE A WATCH



TIME IS THE ART OF THE



So much beauty in your jeweler's newest collection! The finest jeweled-lever Swiss watches are famous for their exquisite looks, their inner perfection, their clever innovations, their undisputed value.



So much depends on what you can't see. Trust your jewcler to tell you what goes on inside the watch you buy. In the finest Swiss watches, this inside story is the heritage of 300 years of craftsmanship.



So much precision deserves expert servicing. Always rely on your jeweler to keep the fine Swiss watch he sells you in accurate running order. Odds are he wears a fine Swiss watch, too. Most jewelers do!





#### From Cover to Cover

**APRIL**, 1954

Cover—by Clarence Tillenius Under the Peace Tower—by Hugh Boyd Editorials

#### ARTICLES

We Must Unite for Water Conservation—by Jack Sutherland	/
Market Gardening—Tricky Business—by Don Baron	11
Lessons from My Neighbors—by Val Rocco	12
Build Your Own Freezer—by A. L. Shewfelt	13
The Crees Take to Farming-by Erma J. Collier	14
Lower Bull Prices Reflect Beef Market	27
Notes from British Columbia by C. V. Faulknor	44
Crystal-Gazing at Tomorrow's Food—by W. O. Murphy	46
Red Fife, a Remarkable Survival—by R. E. McKenzie	48
Wind Erosion, and Its Results—by H. A. Morton	49
The Nail-Keg Bird Boxby Kerry Wood	50
Prevent Twisting of Wide Bunks—by V. M. Higgins	50
Animals Can Now Have the Best—by John Sidney	55
Grandma Keeps Up-to-Date—by M. B. Evans	56
Call of the Land—by Kathleen Pinko	
The Dilemma of the Horns-by R. H. Carlyle	59
Fraser Valley Goes Electric—by P. W. Luce	60
The Ghost in the Garden—by Merle G. Adams	64
Legend of the Fairy Swings—by Delbert A. Young	65
Sign of Spring—by Maud Strike	67
Strange Bird, the Hen!—by W. O. Murphy	70
I Don't Like Cows-by Florence Hilary	93
Farming Around the World	95
Maritime Marshlands Reclaimed—by W. P. Kiltoil	
Investment in World Friendship—by John G. Ferry	100

#### FICTION

The Ox Whip-by Jerome Barry	·· ; ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	
Happy Birthday to You-by Leslie	Gordon Barnard	15

#### FARM

News of Agriculture Get It At a Glance Livestock Field	20 22	Poultry Workshop Farm Young People What's New	38
Horticulture	32		

#### HOME

The Countrywoman—by Amy J. Roe	. 81
The Stratford Story	
Canned Fruit Desserts	84
New Beef Dishes	
Spring Fashion Picture—by Lillian Vigrass	87
Needlework	
Spring Ensemble (Patterns)	
The Country Boy and Girl	
Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors—No. 26—by Clarence Tillenius	101

Editor: H. S. FRY
Associate Editor: Ralph Hedlin
Assistant Editor: Don Baron Extension Director: G. B. WALLACE Home Editor: AMY J. Roe Assistant Home Editor: LILLIAN VIGRASS

Advertising Sales Manager: R. J. HORTON

E. BROWNLEE, Q.C., President R. C. Brown, Managing Director

Business Manager: J. S. Kyle

Subscription Prices in Canada—50 cents one year; \$1.00 two years; \$2.00 five years; \$3.00 eight years. Outside Canada \$1.00 per year. Greater Winnipeg \$1.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter.

Published and printed by The Public Press Limited, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man.

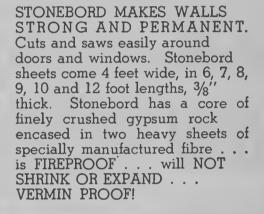
CONTENTS COPYRIGHTED Non-fiction articles or features may be reproduced where proper credit is given to The Country Guide. 1) put up my own walls and ceilings with STONE BORD

> FOR ONLY A FEW CENTS A SQUARE FOOT!"

YES, REMODEL YOUR OWN ATTIC, kitchen, basement—or other rooms. Use Stonebord, the economical wallboard, and cut out the high cost of labor—even amateurs transform waste space into attractive bedrooms, playroom or den with wonderful results.



EASY TO NAIL





EASY TO JOIN

NO JOINTS SHOW because of Stonebord's patented "recessed edge". A slight depression is formed where two sheets meet. Fill this with special joint filler and tape—then trowel smooth. Cover nailheads. Sandpaper smooth. It's easy.



EASY TO DECORATE

DECORATE IMMEDIATELY! Paint, paper or finish with Murastone, the lovely textured plaster. Stonebord is the most economical wallboard on the market because it is made here in the Westclose to the source of supply. We pass on this advantage to you in the form of a low selling price.



with the Recessed Edge

& CEILINGS

YOU CAN ORDER STONEBORD FROM YOUR LUMBER OR BUILDING SUPPLY **DEALER!** 

GET THE FACTS **ABOUT** STONEBORD

Dept. CG-5301 Western Gypsum Products Ltd., 503 Childs Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Name\_ Address.

Town\_

# NEW CASE SELF-PROPELLED COMBINE... WITH

# POWER STERING

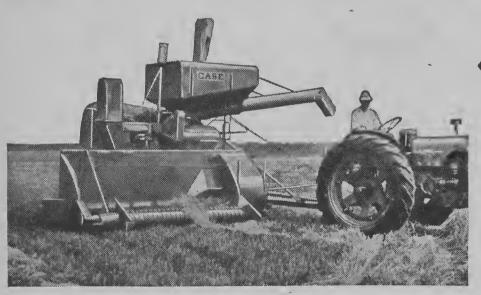
NEW NEW NEW Hydraulic Speed Control gives a wide range of traction speed in each of three forward gears—like "feeding gas" to an automobile. Header control is hydraulic, too, operated by handy little lever on steering column. Both help get big capacity in good going, better work in difficult conditions.

Eye-Level Grain Bin. Easy for driver to see when it's full, when it's empty. End of spout is in plain sight, too. Fast unloading auger empties full 45 bushels in about a minute. Hinged spout and auger section swing back quickly beside rear of combine for transport or storage.

Quick-detachable header comes off for easy access to cylinder, or for transport by truck. Free-wheeling feature facilitates fast towing of combine on highway. Choice of three header sizes—10, 12 or 15-foot cut. Auger with receding fingers is available for long, viny or tough, tangled crops.

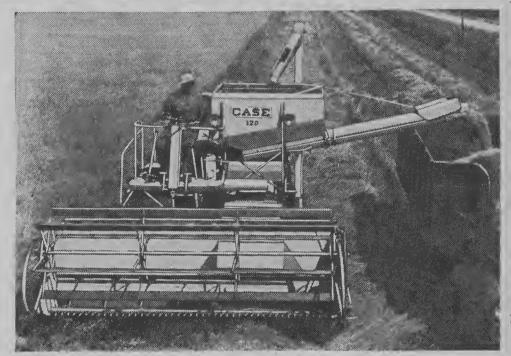
NEM

Simplified concave setting. Single lever sets both front and rear of concave; clearance indicator shows spacing. Choice of new 9-bar, 90-tooth cylinder or rubbar cylinder with reversible, renewable bars. Case Model "120" Self-Propelled Combine does splendid work in every threshable crop from beans to grass seed.

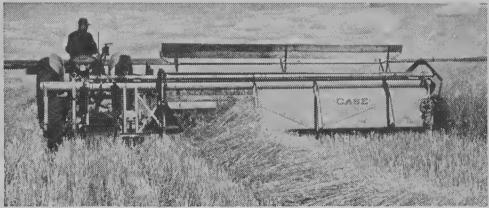


Champion of the 6-foot combines • Many prairie farmers save time and money with the 6-foot Case Model "A" Combine. It does a beautiful job in heavy going, whether in tough grain, fine flax, or fluffy grass seeds; gives you extra bushels of clean seed. Owners call it "the combine built like a thresher."





Big New Pull-Type • Model "110" is built like the selfpropelled "120"; 9 or 12-foot header. Choice of same spike-tooth or rub-bar cylinders that thresh vigorously, yet work gently to coddle the seed. Like all Case Combines, the "110" is outstanding for getting maximum yields of clean grain and seed, for working fast, and for keeping your fuel, labor, and maintenance costs low.



Windrows That Fight the Weather
Case-built windrows lie on top of slightly bent stubble, cannot easily sift down, often come through a winter of snow in good shape. Be sure to see your Case dealer for a 9, 12, or 15-foot Case Windrower.

MALL FOR MORE ABOUT THE NEW THINGS

Mark here or write down machines that interest you. Mail to J. I. Case Co., Dept. CG-44, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, London, Montreal, or Toronto.

"120" Self-Propelled Combine
"110" Big New Pull-Type Combine
G-foot Model "A" Combine

Others\_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS\_\_\_\_

□ Windrowers

#### Under the Peace Tower

by HUGH BOYD

A FTER the federal general election of last August, many were the post mortems on the Conservative showing—little more impressive than that of 1949 when the party was all but swamped. It was realized then that its campaign strategy had backfired badly. Most people simply would not bite on an election promise compounded of fabulous tax reductions, and bigger and better public works and services.

The outcome gave no particular elation to any but the most resolute Liberal partisans. Probably most other Canadians felt—including many who cast their own votes for government candidates—that two landslides in a row for a party already long accustomed to power, are not the best formula for a healthy democracy. A ruling party that does not receive its come-uppance occasionally, tends to become complacent if not arrogant, while opposition forces may become discouraged and enfeebled.

It doesn't always work out that way in practice, of course. In the provincial field, Saskatchewan is an interesting case history. Apart from a relatively minor blemish on its record, one party ruled the province from 1905 to 1944. When the political wheel turned at last, it was a case of the bigger they come the harder they fall. But the party that came to power was not the party that had played the thankless role of opposition for a quarter of a century, and had never been able to form a government on its own account.

Federally speaking, however, there are, as yet, no clear signs of revolt on the horizon. The Conservatives, with a prefatory "progressive," about which no one seems to know for sure whether it should be spelt with a big "P" or a little "p," held a national meeting in Ottawa recently. A good many eyes were upon them, because they still represent the largest opposition group in parliament.

The delegates picked new national officers, and unofficially (and unanimously) confirmed the leader elected by the 1948 convention. Chief interest attaches, on such occasions, to the choice of Association president. He is George Hees, M.P. for Toronto-Broadview, who, in his early forties, is not forgotten by followers of the fabulous Toronto Argonauts football club. Mr. Hees, a manufacturer who gives evidence of having thought through the protectionist doctrine and found it wanting, has earned both liking and respect among the camp followers of parliament. He says he will work energetically at the task of party organization-fundamental to success at the polls-and those who know him, believe he is a first-rate selection.

At the same meeting, however, the federal Conservatives chose fighting ground that could make their new president's work more, rather than less, difficult. They deliberately lined up with the malcontents in the federal-provincial tax - rental arrangements. Some provinces in the present deal, including Ontario, may not be entirely satisfied with their bargain. But not one of the nine partners has indicated



that it wants to pull out. For the nine, bargaining around the table still seems a practical approach.

For the tenth, Quebec, this isn't so. Premier Duplessis has made it plain enough that he only wants to cooperate with the rest of Canada on his own terms. He refuses federal grants to universities. He will have no part of a national forestry scheme, or a Trans-Canada highway, unless, perhaps, he enters as the head of a quasi-sovereign state.

Since Quebec, in the hands of Mr. Duplessis, is drifting even further from the rest of Canada, it is interesting and not a little disconcerting to many here in the national capital, to find the federal Conservative party lining up beside him as an ally in the wholly imaginary struggle for provincial rights. These rights are no more in jeopardy in 1954, than they ever have been since Confederation. The other provinces think it is good business to rent certain tax fields to Ottawa, as a straight business proposition. Duplicate taxation is avoided in consequence. There is no surrender of autonomy. Whatever the agreeing province receives by way of rental, it spends as it likes within the fields (education, roads, and so on) allocated to it under the existing constitution. If it spends foolishly, or lopsidedly, it has its own electors to answer to.

The premier of Quebec, however, doesn't see matters this way. He insists on running his own show, regardless of the opinions of the central government, or of the other partners in Confederation. And at its Ottawa meeting last month, the national Conscrvative party declared, in essence, that Duplessis is right, and that both Ottawa and the nine co-operating provinces are wrong.

The reasons for this attitude are rather hard to understand. In the last election, the Conservatives picked up ground in the popular vote in Quebec, registering some 456,000 votes, or close to 30 per cent of the provincial total. Perhaps this encourages them to believe that they can do better next time, even to the extent of electing a substantial block, if not an absolute majority, of representatives from Quebec.

# A farm battery that lasts as much as 3 TIMES LONGER!



a revolutionary Willard feature that

- Locks plates permanently in place
- Defies vibration
- Increases battery life by as much as 300%

PLUS many other PROVED features that make



CFP-255-0

Canada's Finest Farm Battery Value WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD., TORONTO, ONTARIO

# 54 5 (1)

## worth more today worth more tomorrow

## BECAUSE it's

BEFORE YOU BUY ANY CAR, take a good look at Ford V-8.







Part of the Cyr herd on summer pasture.

## These Cattle Help Do the Chores



Stacking baled rye straw for winter feed reserves for the cattle.

This Foothills farm is a year-round business, from which unnecessary man-labor has been eliminated



Cyr seeding oats on summerfallow in August for fall cover crop.

THE Cyr farm at Pincher Creek, Alberta, is built around cattle and children; and Eugene and Mrs. Cyr can manage both. Eldest son, Rodney, who is 13, might tell you that his father falls a little short on the cattle, but his father would suggest that this opinion is based on too little information.

Gene Cyr would tell you the basis for Rodney's contention, probably something like this:

"Well, you know how kids are. Rodney and Marlene both show calves in the Foothills Calf Club (Marlene is 12), and a year ago I picked out a good little calf for Marlene, and Rodney picked out his own. Rodney mothered his calf all winter, and when the 36 calves in the show were placed, Rodney had the championship, and Marlene had a choice. The boy has given me the treatment since."

And don't think there isn't pride in Mr. Cyr's voice when he tells you about it!

Rodney and Marlene are not the only showmen in the family. For the last three years the Cyrs have won the prize for the largest number of points earned by a family's exhibits at the Pincher Creek and District Agricultural Society Show. The third child, Clarence, who is five, has contributed to the victory for the last two years by picking up three points each year by winning a first prize with his cat!

Slightly over half of the 1,000 acres in the Cyr farm are broken. Almost half of this is used for grain

production and the remaining 250 acres are seeded to grass-legume mixtures, including alfalfa and crested wheatgrass, and alfalfa and brome. Last fall another part was seeded with a mixture of alfalfa, timothy, orchard grass, creeping red fescue and brome. It is too early to say whether this mixture will prove more satisfactory than those used earlier.

Until last year the acreage in grass hovered around 90 acres, but last fall Gene Cyr seeded an entire quarter to a grass-legume mixture. For some years he had bisected the quarter with about 40 acres of grass and seeded down water runways, but there was still erosion and he decided to seed the entire field. It will stay down for five years, and then will be broken on the contour and a few grain crops taken off, before going back into forage. "It's a lot better to hold the soil, than to let it go and later wish you could get it back," commented Mr.

Work on the Cyr farm is spread evenly throughout the year, with the cattle, hogs, and grain cleaning taking up the winter months. Cultivation, seeding and summerfallowing occupy the spring months, and are followed by a large amount of summer

by RALPH HEDLIN

haying, and the early harvest of winter wheat and fall rye. This in turn yields to the main harvest of wheat, oats and barley.

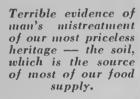
The large hay acreage reduces spring work, but steps up summer work; and the fall-seeded crops increase early and late fall work at a saving of time in harvest and spring work. The cattle provide income from the long winter months.

The fall wheat may have to be knocked out of the plan. Mr. Cyr is trying it again this year, though last year the crop suffered from root rot and streak mosaic. The fall rye is more encouraging. Last year 50 acres of this crop yielded 2,250 bushels.

In the spring Cyr uses a cultivator or disk on the summerfallow, and seeds with a press drill to pack the soil. The stubble land is one-wayed and seeded. The summerfallow is worked with a duckfoot cultivator, blade cultivator and rod weeder. Trash cover prevents blowing of this very erodable

Haying is done with a mower, side-delivery rake and rotary baler. Some bales go into the barn loft, and the rest are stacked nearby. Last year all the straw from 50 acres of fall rye was baled with the triple object of increasing the supply of feed, providing bedding, and building a feed bank. Mr. Cyr is something of a stickler for having more feed around the place than he expects to use. "No matter how long or how severe (Please turn to page 68)

Pump irrigation in the Grand Island Division (Nebraska), of the Missouri River Basin Project.



## We Must Unite for

A plea for a single prairie provinces water authority to guard the Canadian Northern Great Plains area against further exploitation and misuse of a limited basic resource

by JACK SUTHERLAND



[U.S. Bur. of Reclamation

AM a farmer, living in the east central portion of Alberta, near the northwest margin of the Northern Great Plains. These northern plains cover an area of about 400,000 square miles, of which approximately 150,000 square miles are in Canada.

The boundaries of the area are not sharply defined, because they are fixed by climate, more especially rainfall. The entire area is characterized by rainfall of 20 inches, or less — as little as eight. Roughly, however, if we begin near Hastings, Nebraska, its eastern boundary runs north, near Jamestown, North Dakota, and on into Manitoba somewhat west of Brandon, turning west-northwest to pass a little southwest of Saskatoon. From there it bears northwest to Stettler, Alberta, south about 30 miles east of Calgary, through Lethbridge and southward, more or less along the edge of the Foothills of the Rocky Mountains, crossing Montana, and Wyoming, and cutting across the northeast corner of Colorado to the southern boundary of Nebraska.

In Canada, it includes all, or nearly all, of the Brown and Dark Brown soil zones. Its eastern boundary cuts through the great North American wheat belt, which bisects the continent from Manitoba on the north to Mexico on the south. The eastward 20-inch rainfall line roughly parallels the 100th meridian.

The northern great plains area is primarily agricultural. Because of its semi-arid nature, rainfall is of primary importance, but the time of rainfall is of critical importance. Unless the major part of the precipitation comes in June and July—the growing season of spring-sown grain — and unless winter snowfall or spring showers provide enough spring moisture for even germination, it's a heartbreaking crop failure for all of us, and a long period of nervous tension during which we wait for the crop of "next year."

Twice I have travelled from my own farm in Alberta—182 miles north of the Montana boundary, 100 miles west of the Saskatchewan border, and 150 miles due east from the Foothills of the Rockies—down through southwestern Saskatchewan and



After the dust storms comes the long and painful process of rehabilitation. None of this desolation need be seen again.

across northwestern North Dakota, crossing the Red River at Fargo. In 1934, with about 500 acres in crop, we got exactly seven loads of feed; and in all that 1,000 miles of travel we did not see a single

new straw stack until we reached the Red River Valley. This, remember, was before the days of the combine. At every shipping station, hungry cattle and sheep were being shipped out, either to market, or to areas where feed was available. We sold cows for a cent a pound and reasonably good steers for two cents. Those were dark and terrible days.

In November, 1949, I drove over the same route, covering

the same weary, heartbreaking miles; and again the Red River Valley at Fargo brought the first evidence of any kind of a decent return to those who had sown in hope.

For many a long day I have driven, first oxen, then horses and finally tractors, up and down mile-

long fields, followed by a cloud of dust and accompanied by temperatures of 98 and 100 degrees in the shade. Also, on many a morning in mid-January I have grasped a frozen pitchfork handle to feed stock, with the thermometer grim and silent at 48 or 50 below zero. This is dangerous living, because after any kind of accident one could quickly freeze.

(In the spring of 1947, after seeding our own crop of spring wheat, I took our self-propelled combines and trucks to help Uncle Sam harvest his record wheat crop, under the United States-Canadian International Harvest Help and Combine Exchange. In ten days we were harvesting winter wheat on the rich, red soil of the Texas Panhandle, where wheat and cotton meet. It was hot there and just as hot in Oklahoma and Kansas. One long, hot afternoon while harvesting in Nebraska, on our way home, the mercury in a thermometer on the house trailer wall, got to 120 or more—as high as it could go—then a faint spat, and the bulb blew to bits. After that we didn't know how hot it was.)

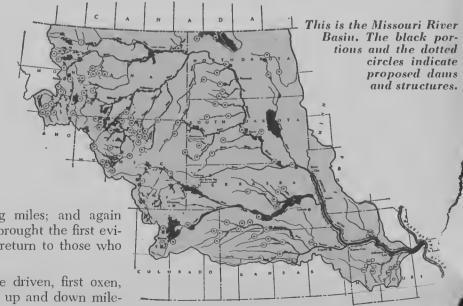
ALL this happens when we do not get enough moisture. In my own case, I reap a harvest that meets expenses or better, from about half the crops I sow. The other half varies from a few bushels per acre, down to nothing.

But when it does rain! Then it is that this vast area, where wheat and meat reign jointly, is a sight to make the heart glad. Then it is that we realize how the prosperity of our cities and towns rises and falls with the lot of the farmer and stockman. Then great railway lines struggle with the immensity of human production.

Nearly 50 years ago, on my first day on the homestead where I still live, I rode the hills for hours without seeing a single sign of human habitation. Within the memory of men still living, this great { area-the Northern Great Plains-has been transformed from a bare, empty silence, broken only by the war cry of Indians, or the thunder of stampeding buffalo, to one of farms, ranches, cities, towns and railways, with elevators, factories and power plants. From an area hundreds of miles from north to south and from east to west, flows an overwhelming deluge of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and flax, and a never-ending stream of cattle, hogs, sheep, and dairy and poultry products. Allied forces have fought to victory through two world wars on the bread and meat so largely furnished from this surplus-producing

area in the heart of the continent.

Water-water for crops and livestock—makes the difference. Flowing through the northern plains area, on opposite sides of the international boun-



## Water Conservation

dary, are two great rivers, the Saskatchewan in Canada, and the Missouri in the United States. I have always been fascinated by the Missouri. It is a great and unpredictable river, with a vast drainage basin formed of endless plains, foothills and mountain ranges. I have crossed it some 18 times, and each time it seems to give a different message. Sometimes, in its deep, roaring, maniacal anger, it produces a torrential flood, when trees, rich soil and wrecked buildings are borne ruthlessly along, until its destructive force carries them to the even greater Mississippi. People have been flooded out time after time and homes destroyed, until all the people on the lower reaches of the river cried out in desperation to Washington.

I have seen it again under the burning sun of summer drought, meandering sluggishly, thin and wide, between two narrow lines of green forest growth lining its banks. It is then that the Missouri Valley farm folks call it "too thick to drink, too thin to plow," and many other unprintable names.

ON the other side of the international boundary, the eastern slopes of the Rockies give rise to many small rivers which eventually combine to form the North and South Saskatchewan rivers. These, in turn, join to form the Saskatchewan River, which eventually empties into Hudson Bay. Meanwhile, the waters have dropped some 3,500 feet as they cross the thirsty plains from the edge of the Foothills.

There is a great similarity between the two peoples south and north of the boundary, as well as a basic similarity between their economic and agricultural problems. On both sides of the boundary are splendid, thrifty peoples, endless miles of rich soil, the same type of farm products and rivers

carrying large bodies of water, which flows without ceasing into the sea.

It is true that in Canada our rivers do not flood as disastrously as they do in the United States, but this is no fault of ours. We still have considerable forest and other vegetative cover around the head waters of our rivers and their tributaries: but what with fire, indiscriminate logging and overgrazing, we are catching up with the United States as fast as we can. There is talk, even now, of putting pulp mills at Edmonton and Red Deer—as if we were not stripping off our forest cover fast enough.

For many years, the farm organizations of Alberta and Saskatchewan continued to ask for a federal authority to take over the protection of the vegetative cover of the eastern slopes of the Rockies. Now, at long last, we have a federal commission charged with the responsibility of all possible conscrvation of the forest cover of that great watershed. Their problem is a difficult and complex one, because both federal and provincial governments are involved—the federal government in national park areas, and the provincial government in the remainder.

The United States has more than ten times the population of Canada, and considerably more than ten times the developed wealth. There should, therefore, be much for us to learn from the greater activity and development which has occurred among our neighbors to the south of us. It should be equally as valuable to learn of a mistake, as to learn of other methods that we would do well to adapt to our conditions. Here, then, is the story of the Missouri River Development as I have learned it after much study and enquiry.

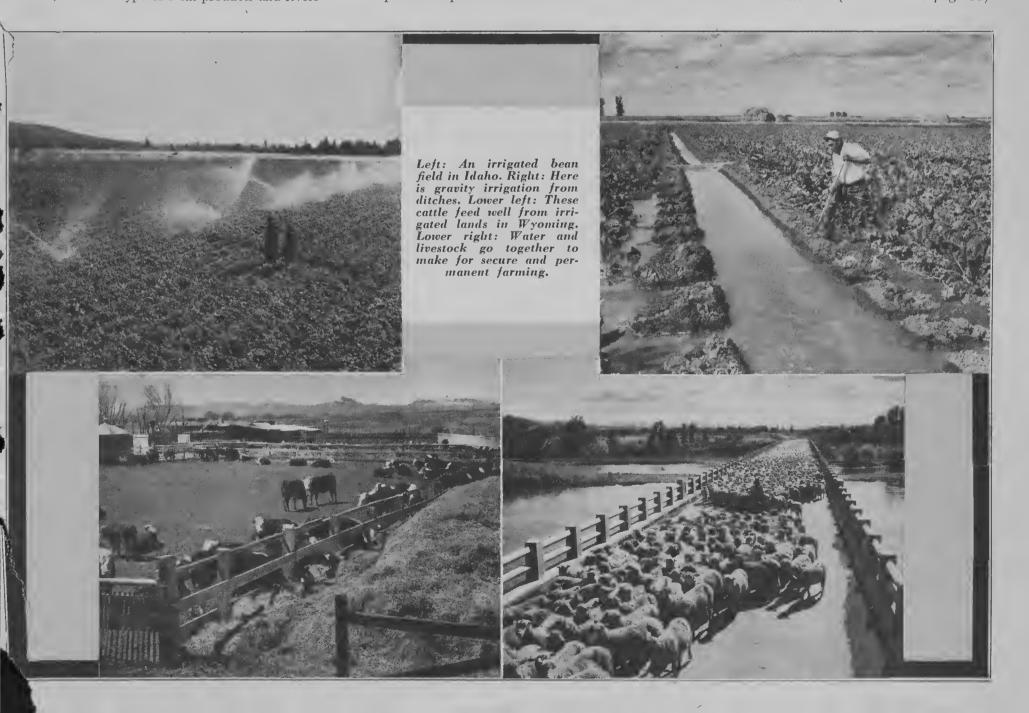
It was in the dark and terrible Thirties that the first important steps were taken to control the wild



The mile-long spillway from the Fort Peck Dam.

Mizoo, or the "Big Muddy," as the Missouri River is sometimes called. It was then that the famous Fort Peck Dam, then the largest earth-filled dam in the world, was built in Montana, partly for purposes of flood control, and partly to improve navigation on the river. Its immediate objective was to provide relief work for a large number of unemployed. Constructed by U.S. Corps of Army Engineers, it employed as many as 12,000 men at times.

In the early Forties, disastrous floods brought more frantic appeals to Washington. These appeals resulted in two separate proposals, which have since been the subject of a great deal of controversy. The first, sponsored by the U.S. Corps of Army Engineers, is known as the Pick plan, and would make extensive use of dams and levies, largely with flood control, navigation and hydro power development in view. A little later, the Sloan plan appeared, sponsored by the U.S. Reclamation Bureau. Under this proposal the Fort Peck Dam, with an inland lake about 175 miles (Please turn to page 66)





He was running the whip through his hands, checking over the points. He looked at the row of faces, but no one spoke.

## THE OX WHIP

Joe wanted to lash out at the men who would put him to the test, not only at them but at the doctor, who said that some day he would fill in the blanks in his childhood memories

#### by JEROME BARRY

JOE HENDERSON looked at the girl and he knew he had to get away from here again. It wasn't only because of her. It was because of what he was seeing all around him—the hilly Connecticut fields, with outcroppings of rock, and the stone walls, and, beyond the nearest wall, a pair of oxen grazing. At the sight of the great, stupid beasts, with their placid eyes and brass-tipped horns, he felt the old wave of hate that was almost like a sickness, and he wondered why he had been fool enough to come back at all. He looked quickly away from the oxen and at Iris Tuttle again.

She was on a gentle slope of shaly ground, stooping to her task. She wore dark blue slacks with a short-sleeved white shirt, and her tanned arms moved swiftly as she picked the ripe late-bearing strawberries and dropped them into little splint boxes. She heard Joe's feet on the shale and looked up, a berry between her white teeth. Standing erect, she swallowed the fruit hastily and shook back her short, wavy, dark hair.

She said, "Are you going to the oxen-drawing at Barkhamsted?"

"I won't be here by then."

"Going away?"

"Next week. Your dad can get him another hired man."

"You were quitting last week. And the week before."

She laid the final basket in place on her wheelbarrow and caught hold of the handles. He started to take them from her, but she resisted a little, and his arm brushed hard against her sun-warmed skin. She let go and walked beside him toward the house.

There was nothing frail and dainty about her, Joe Henderson thought. Good strong bones under her cheeks and shoulders and hips. So what? He'd been around. He'd seen other girls as pretty as Iris, and other country a sight prettier than this. Country that didn't have big lumbering brutes of oxen to make your flesh crawl at the sight of them.

He said, "I'll go when I've a mind to."

She looked at him sidewise. "You don't like it here?"

"No," Joe said, "I don't. I been places where the earth is decent to a man. He don't have walls around his fields made up o' the stones that his father and grandfather had to dig out o' the ground to make a space to scrabble for a livin'."

IRIS didn't know he'd ever been in these parts before. All he'd told them was that he came from the West, which was true as far as it went. She said now, "I suppose out there in California it's different."

"There, and other places too. I been where there's plains that stretch as far as you can see. Good rich loam. All you need'd be to poke a stick into the ground and drop in the seed."

"The way you talk about it, it sounds wonderful," Iris said tartly.

"But they don't do no pokin' with a stick.
Tractors they use. Or horses."

e bakowsky.

"Not oxen?"

Joe Henderson clenched his teeth. Even the sound of the word revolted him.

"You think we're fuddy duddies," Iris said.

"Listen. In this kind of soil, a tractor'd be breaking the plowpoint off against a rock every few rods. Even horses go too fast to stop in time. But the oxen feel the plow check on the rock, and they pull up short and wait . . ."

"I know, I know," Joe said harshly. "Skip it." His lean young face was suddenly seamed and

drawn.

" ${f M}^{
m AYBE}$  rocky soil is good for something," the girl said.

"For what?"

"My berries grow better on this shaly ground than they would in rich soil."

He didn't say anything to that.

"There's no place in the world like the sandy, level ground in the valley for shade-grown tobacco," she insisted.

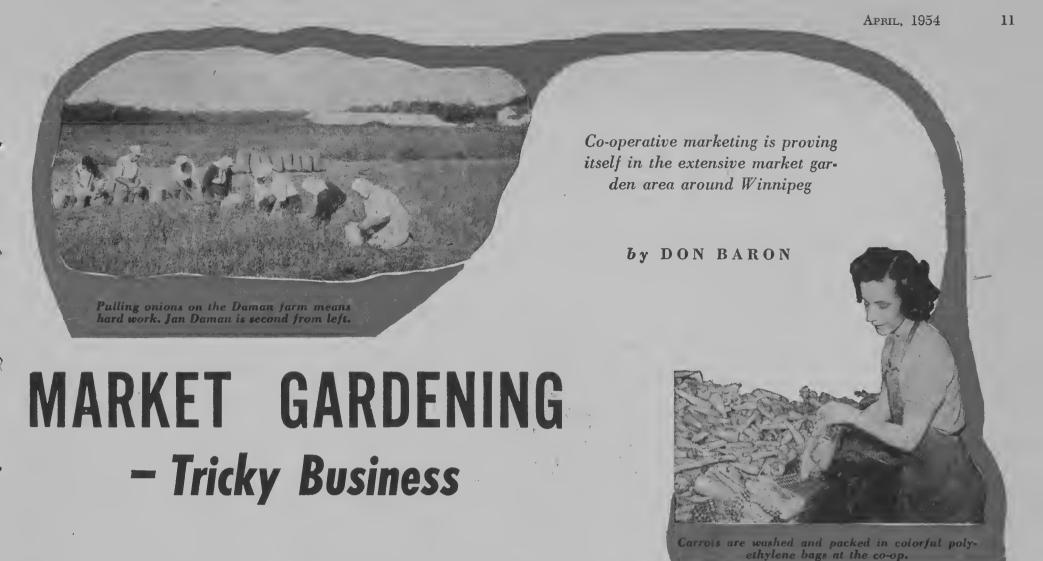
"You can have it," he said.

Iris stopped so suddenly that he halted with her. "What did you come here for anyway?" she asked. "You say you don't like it here. Why did you come and ask for a job?"

There wasn't anything he could say. He couldn't say, "I hated it, but I had to come back. Just to look at it again. That was all. Just to look and make sure. Well, I've made sure. I still hate it." He couldn't say that to her, because he didn't want her or anybody else to know.

She said, "And if you don't like it here, why do you stay on? You keep saying you're going to cluit next week. And then it's (*Please turn to page* 74)

Illustrated by Ed Bakowsky



INNIPEG gardeners have claimed for years that their vegetables are unsurpassed in quality. Long, sunny summer days, a soil richer in natural fertility than most other commercial gardening areas, and precious irrigation water in abundance from the meandering Red and Assiniboine rivers, gives them a market garden area hard to duplicate.

Yet the struggle of hard-working gardeners to persuade prairie people how good their home-grown produce is, has been a hard one. For years they have watched consumers pay high premiums for imported vegetables in early winter, while their own well-stored and nutritious produce sold for bargain prices. Now, through better organization of the industry they are striking out on their own, to win a preferred place in their own market, which they say, can extend just about all over Canada.

For example, just this winter, home-grown cabbage has sold for as little as 3½ cents a pound in Winnipeg, while imported cabbage went at a fancy two pounds for 17 cents. Consumers told the distressed growers that they preferred the imported product. Certain that their own was just as good, the growers sent some cabbage to the food processing laboratory at Morden, where tests were made on both the home-grown and the imported products. They were informed that the "bargain" cabbage they grew themselves was higher in vitamin C content than that which had been imported.

Heartened by this information, they tested some carrots too, and found their own lower-priced, home-grown carrots contained 35 per cent more vitamin A than the high-priced imports. Potatoes were tested too, and again the Manitoba-grown product was superior.

Armed with this information, a salesman from the gardeners headed for Saskatoon to sell some of the cabbage that was piled up in storages. He found that wholesalers were stocked high with imported cabbage that was selling briskly over the counter for 12½ cents a pound. They claimed they could get only 4½ cents for the home-grown produce when they offered it for sale.

In spite of this setback, a wholesaler was found who was short of cabbage. He agreed to take some of the Manitoba product and push them with vigorous advertising. Housewives rushed in to buy, and he sold a huge volume at a price well below that of his competitors. Gardeners hope he will be looking for more of their produce next year.

Several hundred gardeners make their living on the high-priced acres that border the Assiniboine and Red rivers just outside of Winnipeg. Nestled along the river banks, the market gardens create a pleasant picture for the traveller passing through on a sunny summer's day. He catches a glimpse of the well-painted houses set in groves of trees. Small, even patches of green, bordered by well-worked, rich, black soil, mark the tiny fields of lettuce, cauliflower, or onions, while the sun, glimmering through the silvery veils of water thrown out by the irrigation sprinklers, lend an enchanted appearance to the district.

The weedless fields and fast-growing crops do not tell of the tedious work and drudgery involved in market gardening. The farms are as different from wheat farms as terriers are from Great Danes. Instead of being measured in quarter-sections, the valuable acres are counted one at a time, and 15 or 20 acres make a good-sized holding.

PRODUCTION hazards can be just as treacherous and unpredictable in the short season as is the temperamental market itself; and from early spring until late fall, a market garden is one of the busiest spots in western Canada.

Let's look at the 60 acres worked as a partnership by Jan Daman and Sons (John, Chris and Bill). Bill is not a full-time partner, for he is, presently, manager of the Winnipeg Gardeners' Co-op, through which all of their vegetables are shipped. It's a logical spot for a Daman, too, for it was his uncle, Peter Daman, who took the lead in bringing the Co-op into existence.

A mink farm keeps the Damans busy in the winter months, but early in the new year they must begin growing plants in the greenhouses, to be ready for early planting. Then, as the spring sun warms the air, their yearly gamble with the weatherman begins.

Early sale is essential to a good return; crops such as lettuce, therefore, must go from greenhouse to field as early as possible. If the tender leaves succumb to a late frost, the hope of premium prices from the crop is lost. Even so, the crop must be replanted, quickly pushed to maturity with the aid of irrigation water, and harvested in time to plant a second crop. With high costs. two crops a year must be harvested from some fields, to increase the chance of profit. A second crop of cauliflower should be ready for early September, and will go to market from then until freeze-up.

A wide variety of crops are grown to guard against the disaster of a crop failure, or a poor market. Cucumbers, spanish onions, pickling onions, celery, tomatoes, cabbages, green and red peppers, potatoes and corn all can be found on this farm. Crops in such variety means a heavy investment in equipment and labor, as the Damans compete with neighbors, and with growers in more southern districts, for the early market which means relatively high prices.

Four tractors, two trucks and two cars are all needed on the 60 acres. Power sprayers may be kept hitched to the tractor ready for use at an early hour, when the air is calm and a heavy dew makes dusting conditions ideal. Cultivators, plows, and disks must all be ready to speed along the work.

The irrigation equipment itself, which was first used in 1936 on this farm, is another major investment. Cumbersome iron pipes were the fashion then, but these have now given away to light and easily handled aluminum pipes. The system includes nearly 6,000 feet of that lightweight but expensive tubing, which will carry water to every acre on the farm.

Even with the huge stock of equipment, labor is a major item, and any time during the summer, eight or ten people can be found working in the fields. They are often (*Please turn to page* 63)



## Lessons from My

Neighbors

ISTEN! After the nightmare came the thrill of peaceful dreams.

The nightmare was when I lived in Europe, facing the ravaging throes of war; bloodshed, tears, destruction, want and despair. Lived in

the hell that ensued in the last days of clashing armies in Berlin, when the flames of fire and cries of agonized flesh rose to the smoky sky, and the stench of gunpowder, sweat and debris clung close to the earth.

Then, abruptly, the guns stopped blazing, the bombs stopped falling and the fires burned low; and after that the dark. In the hour of shadows cast by a full moon stood a lonely, bewildered figure of a young man, listening—but only silence. Fearing—the future crumbling. Seeing—fallen cities and broken forest, and fields gaping with great rent

With the dawn came the hordes of ragged, disillusioned humanity, crawling like ants over a country as rent and wrecked as a dynamited stump. We knew then how empty and lost a soul can feel. And some of us asked: What had we fought for? What would happen to us now?

furrows and craters of war.

But with the sunrise awakened a spirit. A stammering, staggering courage, and with it began a search. A search for something with which to build anew. However, there was not enough for us all. Some of us had to leave. Perhaps we were the most fortunate, we, who, with waxing desire, sought a new country.

I found my country. Here across the blue Atlantic I found my peaceful dreams. I came to the bright lights, the luxury, the new and unspoiled, and the ever-growing brilliance of industry. I contented myself with an eastern city, living, working and prospering there.

But then, I could sit still no longer. Canada was big, and I wanted to see it. Six years after my arrival I began to travel and visit—to ask questions, to hear, to feel, to think, and finally, to set my heart on a piece of soil. That rich Canadian soil: and I buried it there in the soil, and watched it take root and prepare to grow. Out where the air was pure and free and peacefully quiet: where the sky was painted with the hope of a dream long cherished, and the grass grew tall and rich.

They told me I had a good education, but I knew naught of what tomorrow would bring, less about my new neighbors, and still less about tilling the soil. But I could learn. If I had but the will, Canada would show me the rest. Canada, and my blessed good neighbors.

The part of Canada I now owned, 160 acres in a valley, was originally that of an elderly couple who had reaped the gold from it and moved away into retirement. The fields too, seemed to have retired. The south half of the quarter is in the very bottom of the valley, so low and mossy where a swamp had been, that my neighbors said that there everything froze, but the hay and weeds—sometimes the hay.

But it was all open. No brush to cut, or stumps to pull; and so pretty, I thought, when first I viewed it from the high north edge. A jolly Scotsman and his jean-clad daughter had driven me out to inspect it. The pretty wild flowers were blooming and perfuming meadows like they do around the lakeshores in Jasper National Park.

Yes, "the pretty wild flowers" my new neighbor agreed. Buttercups, dandelions, nettles and stinkweed. Yellow thistle, purple thistle, and wild larkspur on the knoll of the old beaver dam. And at dusk the field bloomed white with catchfly. A park of a different name, this, But so many varieties and they all thrived marvellously! The soil must be rich. Think what bounteous crops will grow here when these landlords are uprooted!

The house, nestled in a windbreak grove of cottonwood, birch and spruce, was fair, both in size and shape. True, it needed a new foundation, remodelling in the interior, and the chimney was in the wrong place: but it was a good house, and

When weeds look like beautiful flowers, and the neighbors help with conflicting advice, the horrors of war recede and peace enters in

by VAL ROCCO

someday, if I should meet someone who would like to share my dream, it would be a lasting monument to which our destiny could cling.

The old, rickety barn leans too far to the eastward, and interferes with the driveway; the granary leaks, and the machine shed looks patchy. These would be replaced, in time, with more permanent structures of our own choosing. A garage would be built for the truck which was thrown in with the purchases; and perhaps in time we could afford a car. As we progressed, we might like to have some chickens and little oinkers, and they, too, would need shelters. I like horses and may have one or two trained to the saddle; and when I could truly speak in terms of we, perhaps a Shetland for our sprouts.

But that was in the future . . . tomorrow. Today I must think of my piece of soil. My piece of wornout, weed-infested, peat moss! Of course, not all of it was that unsatisfactory. The more fertile north slopes would tide me over until it could all be made



A thaw filled creek winds through the low, mossy valley.

good, and during the winter I would be free to earn extra money at my old trade in the city. They said I would be welcome, these good citizens, who are so generous that they humble me.

My neighbors? I still do not know them very well, but they are already farming for me. Those on one side of the fence say I must summerfallow my weeds to really kill them. From the other side comes the argument that summerfallowing is mainly to conserve moisture, and I certainly do not need to conserve moisture. So, instead, I should grow hay, plowing it down from time to time and sowing it back each time.

I cock my head to one side and listen like a bird. Perhaps I shall grow hay. Then all my wonderful neighbors remind me that I was a fool to buy this place in the first place. If the weeds do not run me off, the frost will, and I had better sell out quick like a bunny, and go back to the city.

But why should I do that and make a fool of someone else? I recall that one of my neighbors raised my bid several times when the sale was on. No, one fool is enough, and I will stay.

There was much grousing over the fence, when I expressed a decision. The part which is weedy I will hay like they said, and the higher land will grow grain. Then I will get some cattle and pasture them on the hay, and fatten them on the grain. They will keep the weeds down and pack the soil, so that much of the moss will rot—and then, too, they will save the cost of fertilizer.

But the cattle will get hoof-rot. The land is so

How so? With proper ditching, the soil will dry. Then, when the time comes to work it, the crop can be put in earlier and taken off before the frost. So my weeds will go, the soil will be enriched, and the cattle will earn their keep and mine.

My herd will have increased—the Lord willing—and I could move them to higher ground, or even buy another quarter—I sigh, there is so much land here; and thus rotate my cattle-grain farming to a schedule, which will always keep the soil fertile and productive.

But, once again, this is looking ahead. This is but the first year. The year to plow up those weeds; tear them up and work them down well, and in the spring sow my hay. I must also erect fences and plan the barnyard, so it will be ready for occupation.

A fine young Irishman came mourning at my door yesterday, saying that he only got half the price for a prime young beef, compared with what he could have gotten 18 months ago, and now he was wishing he had sold all his herd then. He could have bought them back now, and still made money. The time to sell is when prices are up, he informed me, and buy when they are down. But "sink only that which you can drown safely, or you will drown, too," he warned. Leave a penny for tomorrow's breakfast, or perhaps a dime to go home to Mamma. He was generous with advice.

I will not reap much the first year, nor perhaps the second, but wait and fear not. Idle land from which you reap no gain is better than busy acres which give your purse a pain. Funny. This gentleman who tells me this came to borrow ten dollars until his next egg cheque comes. He must be still waiting. I wonder if I will ever get the ten dollars back? But he is a good neighbor. So funny he makes a man laugh. And while there is cheer there is hope, for hope gives courage and courage drowns despair.

So I have forgotten the war. I live with my neighbors in peace, and think only of my grain from the slopes, and hay from the meadows, and the cattle to buy. Upon all these things I will build, and I will grow with them and mature with them; and someday, yes, before I am too old, my dream valley will come true.

Oh, there will be disappointments and mistakes. There will be some things to keep one awake nights. But no matter, for in the (*Please turn to page* 60)

## BUILD YOUR OWN FREEZER

Here is a how-to-do-it article with description, pictures, drawings and list of required materials

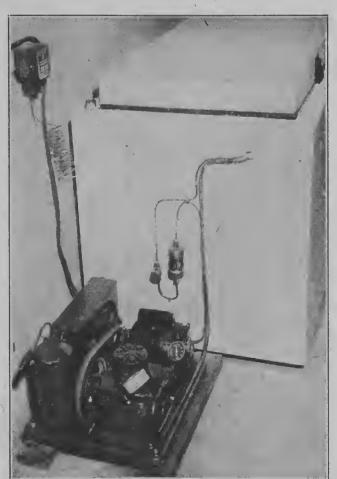
by A. L. SHEWFELT

ROZEN foods, like the automobile, have now become an integral part of modern living. No other method of food preservation captures the garden-fresh flavor of many of the fruits and vegetables. The saving in both time and effort is a major factor, as far as the housewife is concerned, because many of the items are partially, or completely pre-cooked and require a minimum of preparation before serving.

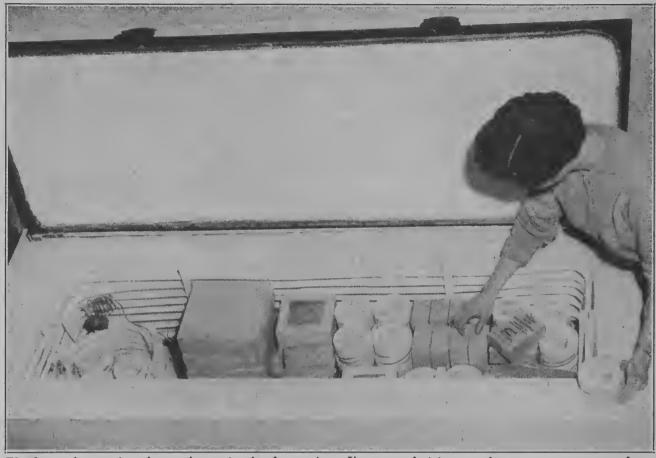
The types and varieties of foods which can be frozen and stored successfully are virtually unlimited. Until recent years, it was thought that the method applied only to certain classes of meats, fruits, vegetables and dairy products. It is now extending rapidly, however, to include hundreds of prepared dishes including full course meals complete with gravy. Recommended procedures are available for the preparation and storage of many products. Because each product reacts somewhat differently, experience in preparation and handling is necessary for continued success.

The remarkable development of frozen foods has been made possible, to a large extent, by the advent of community, frozen-food locker plants. These plants provide a center for the processing, freezing, and storage of bulk lots of perishable foods out of season. The services offered by the locker plants are usually excellent, but they do lack convenience for those who do not live immediately adjacent to them. As a result, there is an increasing demand on the part of the homeowner, to have suitable freezer space in the kitchen or basement, so that the cherished foods will be readily available, as desired. It is advantageous, also, to have facilities at hand for freezing small quantities of fruits, vegetables and miscellaneous prepared foods and left-overs.

The fact that a freezer cabinet is installed in the home does not necessarily eliminate patronage of the local locker plant. Most cabinets are not equipped to freeze more than 25-pound lots at a



This is the ¼-h.p. condenser unit for the 12-cu.-ft. freezer built at the Morden Station.



The home freezer is a form of security for housewives. Unexpected visitors no longer cause concern about meals, and the family can always be guaranteed variety. Think of a choice pie, or ice cream, for any meal!

time. The owner of a home-freezer cabinet will normally find more satisfaction in having bulk lots of food frozen and stored at the locker plant, until such time as it can be placed in the home unit. Locker plants provide such services as aging, cutting, wrapping and freezing of meat at relatively low cost.

Many persons have asked whether they could build their own freezer cabinet. As a result of numerous questions, a model cabinet was constructed in the Fruit and Vegetable Products Laboratory, at the Experimental Station, Morden, in 1950, and has operated successfully since that time. The unit has a storage capacity of 12 cubic feet. Emphasis in the construction has been placed on simplicity, low cost, and a minimum of refrigeration service requirements. For those interested, details are presented here.

The freezer cabinet consists of an insulated reachin box, refrigerated by means of a ¼-h.p. electric condensing unit, and eight turns of copper coil around the inside of the box. Part of the copper coil is formed into an upright spiral at one end of the box, to provide separate space for actual freezing of the foods. The box is constructed with exterior-grade plywood, and dimension lumber. The insulation is protected from moisture by vapor-barrier paper, carefully attached between a double layer of plywood on the outside of the box. All parts of the box are carefully glued together with a waterproof glue to give the necessary strength and rigidity. During construction, ordinary box nails are used to hold the pieces together until the glue sets.

The accompanying figures and illustrations are a guide to the construction details. Actual dimensions and shape can be modified to meet individual requirements.

The base of the unit is built first. A piece of ¼-inch plywood is cut, having dimensions ½-inch narrower and shorter than the proposed dimensions of the box. Two 2 x 2's are cut ½-inch shorter than the width of the plywood, and laid flat, ¼-inch from each end of the base, then glued and nailed down. Two 2 x 6's are attached similarly between the 2 x 2's, and ¼-inch from each side. Two pieces of 2 x 4 are attached on top of the 2 x 2's (Fig. 1). The floor joists are also cut from 2 x 4 lumber and are bevelled on the ends, with the shorter edge positioned upwards (Fig. 2—see page 92).

To minimize heat transfer through the box, separate studding is used for the inside and outside shells. Ten pieces of 2 x 2 make up the inside studs. These are notched on one side to allow for the galvanized pan, which later forms the inside bottom of the box (Fig. 2). The studs are nailed and glued upright to the floor joists. It is important that the studs be square with the floor. The ½-inch plywood floor is then cut to fit exactly between the studs.

An additional eight pieces of studding of similar length are used for the outside shell. The sides and ends of this shell are cut from ¼-inch plywood and the studs attached at the side pieces at appropriate positions (Fig. 3). The six end-studs, which are shorter because of the 2 x 4 on the base, are attached to the end pieces. The outside pieces should not be put in place until the inside shell is walled in, and the insulation installed.

The top plate (1 x 4½ ins.) is now set on, to maintain the inside studding in proper position. The floor plywood piece is then glued and nailed to the joists. The galvanized pan, made up from 24-gauge metal, and approximately two inches deep, can be shoved in place from one end. The inside walls are cut from ¼-inch plywood and attached to the studding and top plate. The end walls are of double thickness, with the end of the pan anchored between (Fig. 1).

THE insulation is then installed. Ordinary twoinch fibre-glass batts, made to fit between 16inch centers, is recommended. Loose-fill insulation can also be used, but it is more difficult to manipulate and is likely to result in unfilled spaces. A strip of insulation is first placed lengthwise, beneath the joists. Two thicknesses are attached between the floor joists, and fitted between the inside and outside studs, using thumb tacks if necessary. One wall is filled at a time and the outside pieces of the box glued and nailed in place.

Having completed the insulation, it is highly important that vapor barrier be provided around the entire box, to prevent moisture entering the insulation from the warm air. A high grade of vapor-barrier paper is used for this purpose. Ordinary building paper is unsuitable. Two layers of paper are attached to the outside of the box, carefully lapped, and sealed with caulking cement. About two inches of paper should be left at the top edge, to overlap the top vapor (Please turn to page 92)



Top left: Some of the Indians are well equipped with modern power-drawn implements. Top center: Neil Wark, superintendent of the Meadow Lake agency. Top right: Robert Chouinard teaches the Indian children in an attractive classroom. Bottom left: Mrs. Bill Gladui and daughter Vivian on the porch of their new seven-room, full-basement house. Bottom center: Chief Matchee of Meadow Lake (87), one of the few remaining hereditary chiefs. Bottom right: The school (with a suite of rooms for the teacher), and St. Peter's Church.

## On the Meadow Lake Indian Reserve The Crees Take to Farming

LONG Meadow Lake's Railway Avenue you see them, close to where their horses are tethered to the wagons which wait in the vacant lots between the street and the railway track. The aged chief, seated on a wagon tongue, waits for his ride home. Women in moccasined feet wait for their men folk. Past cafes and pool rooms, dark youths, with cowboy hats at a swaggering tilt, walk tandem with their lasses, whose lipstick, modern handbags, and jaunty little hats, clash incongruously with parkas embroidered in the Cree design. Waiting on street corners, in alleyways, cafes, and pool rooms: in a sociometric sense Meadow Lake's Indians have waited and wondered for years—waited for something to happen—and wondered what.

The chief says the wondering began over half a century ago, when Queen Victoria gave them guns and they threw their bows and arrows away. After they got over being afraid of the thunder sticks, they were pleased. Fish, berries, wild fowl, and deer had always been plentiful at Belly-Full-Creek, and the firearms promised added assurance of a bountiful food supply.

But it was not so. Times changed. First the voyageurs and roustabouts of the fur companies—kinsmen of theirs from Methye Portage and Ile a la Crosse, with the white man's blood in their veins—came to look, and stayed. Then their kinsmen from the south, from "les Forts des Prairies," came, found hay for their cattle, and they, too, stayed. Monias (White Man) himself, came. At first, a few came just to look and were pleased with what they saw. Then followed many more, and slowly, but inex-

Life is now purposeful for the Meadow Lake band, on their sixteen sections of good farm land

by ERMA J. COLLIER

orably, the old days vanished. Deer came no more to drink at Belly-Full-Creek. The people of the Me-Ko-Wa-Pwa (lodges of the Cree) at Pasqua-Sa-Kee-Ha-Gan (Meadow Lake) were hungry. They prayed to the Great Spirit for food, and waited, like children of the wilderness that they were, for something to happen.

They wondered about money. White Man put his hands in his pocket and got much goods for money. Red Man used money one time only, and his pocket was empty, his money gone. They wondered much about firewater. Firewater made men glad, but the next day they were not glad: and it was necessary to follow the deer tracks many suns through the sand hills to get meat for the people.

They wondered about the priests who spoke wondrous words, who baptized the people, gave them holy pictures, and crosses to hang around their necks to keep the Evil One away—but no money to buy shells for their rifles.

They wondered, too, about the words of the White Man—about his language—and as times changed they made their names over. Risayanew became "Big Old Man." Oo-Tak-Koo-See translated his name to "The Gut." Light-skinned Wah-Pe-Tak-Wayo became "White Face," and Mus-Tus came to

be called "Red Iron," meaning an iron red hot from the fire. There were also the Sinclairs, Harpers, Viviers, Fidlers, Gladuis, and Lalibertes.

Time came when the little village on the edge of the reserve began to grow very fast. The railroad came. Airplanes zoomed overhead. White men who came to the Big Town said, "Look at all that good farm land on the reserve going to waste. We will ask the government to sell it to us, and we will make good farms there."

The aged chief and his band said, "No, Queen Victoria made treaty with us that the land is ours, always."

And the government said, "No, we will not sell your land to the white settlers. Queen Victoria's promise cannot be broken."

Red Man looked at the Big Town, where the willows had waved around the duck ponds a few years before. He marvelled at the ways of the White Man and his wealth, and compared them with the ways of the Red Man and his poverty. It was then that he realized for the first time that he was very poor indeed. Something had to happen; and after years of waiting, it is beginning to happen at last.

Now when the white farmer drives past the Indian Reserve on a spring day and casts covetous eyes on those 16 sections of fertile acres, he sees the Indians riding up and down the black fields, kicking up the dust with tractors pulling modern machinery. Somewhere on the reserve he may catch sight of the plaid jacket of farm instructor Phillip Holloway. If superintendent Neil Wark is not away paying treaty at Beauval, (Please turn to page 62)

15

## Happy Birthday to You

There were big doings on Gran's 100th birthday. She hugely enjoyed the celebration, news of the children and the old family stories. She was the center of it but it is of my father I think most. In a way it was his day too

by LESLIE GORDON BARNARD

HEN you are 100 years old it is quite an occasion. Gran always insisted she would live to be 100, and so she did. For a long time I've been meaning to set down the story of Gran's 100th birthday. Gran, of course, was at the center of it, but it is of my father I think most. In a way it was his day, too.

There were two of us boys who should have been along, but Alfie couldn't make it. When Alfie was away from home my father kept a diary for him. "Just to keep him in touch with things," he said. He wrote it in duplicate in a funny little book meant for merchandizing, and he would tear out the carbon copy and once a fortnight mail it on to Alfie, hoping he would get it all right. The original he kept neatly in a binder. When Alfie got back it would be there-a running record of things at home for all the time he was away. It was quite an idea, and of course Gran's birthday would be something more than ordinary to write about.

"Tomorrow," he wrote in anticipation the day before, "there will be big doings. Your great-grandmother will be 100 years old—or young, as she would put it—and your mother and George and I will be driving over in the morning to spend the day. She will want me to take the same old stories out of mothballs again, the funny ones mostly. She has always been a great one to laugh."

That, I suppose, was one of the secrets of Gran's longevity. To the end she would always take a gusty interest in life.

Father had meant to start at nine for the two hours' drive, but something came up at the store when he went down to see that everything was properly opened up for the day, and it was all of 10:15 when the car took to

the road. It was a shining kind of day, with the dew so heavy it wasn't even dried off yet, and a heat haze hanging low in the sky, though earlier frosts had touched the maples to scarlet. Mother said wasn't it a wonderful day, and Father agreed it

couldn't be better for Gran's birthday.

"Everybody who possibly can will be there today," Mother said, and she recalled how every year there were new babies, and the older ones growing up. "I remember," she said, "the first year we took Alfie. My, it seems a long time ago, and yet no time at all, doesn't it, Jeff?"

DIARY DIARY

Plants de l'avent

"Time certainly flies," Father agreed.
"My," Mother said again, looking around, "it is a perfect day, isn't it?"
And she sniffed the air that had that sweet, decayed smell you get in autumn "If Alfie were home." Mother

sweet, decayed smell you get in autumn. "If Alfie were home," Mother said, "I know what you'd be doing this weekend, Jeff. Going off after trout or something."

"Maybe I would, at that," Father said.

"When George gets older you'll take him, too, won't you?" Mother said. There was quite a gap between us boys.

"Sure thing," Father said. "I shouldn't wonder if George turns out to be handy with a cast-

ing-line, too."

Mother didn't say too much after that; she knew Father's moods and when he wanted to be quiet, and you could see now he just wanted to drive the car and look around a bit at the

countryside until we got to Gran's house. It was a great, roomy white house under yellowing elms, older than Gran herself and built by her father who was a sea captain and brought a lot of the timbers in his own ship from all sorts of queer places with exciting names. When Gran married she stayed right on, and after she was left alone

it never occurred to her to make any change. A housekeeper looked after her well, and she could still turn out a good pie or cake herself; and as she said, "I'd never fit into one of those pokey little modern boxes; and besides, what would I do when you all came to visit me, birthdays and Christmas, and such?"

The house, you might be sure, would be cleaned within an inch of its life for an occasion like this; and Gran would at least get the edge of a duster into it, just to show she was still up to it. She would tell the additional help who came in exactly what to do, and where not to step if they were cleaning the windows from the outside; and she would arrange some of the flowers which would be everywhere today, mingled with the scarlet leaves which for years Gran had insisted should be gathered the moment they were at their best and put in large vases with a mixture of glycerine and water so that they would keep through the winter.

Gran would be up early today. She would spend more time than usual over her dressing, insisting she didn't really have to be helped, but allowing Mrs. Quilter to assist, because she was shrewdly practical enough, was Gran, to know she must conserve her strength for later. Long before there was any chance of the first car being in sight

she would be ensconced in her favorite chair in the sunporch, watching eagerly yet patiently, because in 100 years you learn the need of being patient.

On her birthday, or any special occasion for receiving the family, Gran always sat in a large and ancient chair, reupholstered every decade in the nearest possible fabric to the original, receiving her children and her children's children, and their children. Nor would she pamper herself with too many cushions, rejecting with spirit any well-meaning attempt to thrust them behind her. Even on this, her 100th birthday, she sat for long minutes at a time straight upright, never resting her back against the chair. It was a family legend that Gran had once travelled half across the continent in a train, her back only touching the plush seat when the train jerked too much.

"We believed in backbones in our day," Gran would say. "Sit up there, Phyllis," she would admonish—or it might not be Phyllis but any one of the other girls, granddaughter, grandniece—any of the considerable tribe of Hancocks and their collaterals. "One

(Please turn to page 72)



Illustrated by J. H. Petrie

# The truck that's built to last!



## 

does more work per day ... more work per dollar!



You Save Hours on the Road

Thanks to new high-compression engine power, you can maintain faster schedules without driving at higher maximum road speeds. Increased acceleration and hill-climbing ability let you save time where it counts. And you do it with greater safety and economy!



With new truck Hydra-Matic transmission, you save valuable time at every delivery stop. And you can forget about clutching and shifting for good. This proved, economical automatic transmission is optional at extra cost on ½-, ¾- and 1-ton models.

You Save Time on Deliveries



You Save with Lower Upkeep,



New Chevrolet trucks are built stronger to last longer and save you money on maintenance. For example, there are heavier axle shafts in two-ton models . . . bigger clutches in light- and heavy-duty models . . . stronger frames in all models.

**And Your Savings** Start the Day You Buy



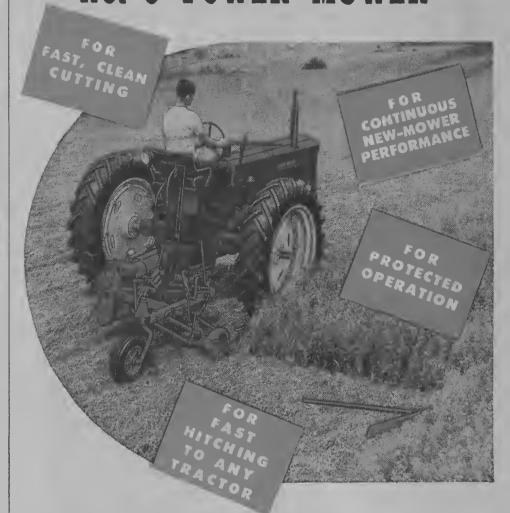
In fact, they start with the low price you pay and they never stop as long as you own a Chevrolet truck. And Chevrolet is also the truck that has a traditionally higher trade-in-value.

MOST TRUSTWORTHY TRUCKS ON ANY JOB! - CHEVROLET ADVANCE-DESIGN TRUCKS

17

#### Any Way You Look At It ...

#### You Can't Beat a JOHN DEERE No. 5 POWER MOWER



Consider the John Deere No. 5 Power Mower from every standpoint. You will agree with the more than a quarter-of-a-million users who say, "The No. 5 is today's outstanding

Consider why the John Deere No. 5 gives you 25 to 35 acres a day of good clean cutting in any hay crop. The single caster wheel design, the flexible hitch bar, and the long-lived cutting parts mean the No. 5 skims along the ground at a uniform height -doing a good job of cutting at any tractor speed.

#### **Continuous New-Mower** Performance

Consider the simple adjustments that enable you to keep the No. 5 tuned up for new-mower performance for its entire life. A simple eccentric adjustment eliminates cutter bar lag, and the knife is kept in register with the guards by a simple forked-washer adjustment.

Consider the safety features that protect the cutter bar and drives against costly breakage. A safety spring release allows the entire mower to swing back out of danger, should the cutter bar hit a hidden field obstruction; an efficient slip clutch protects the cutter bar.

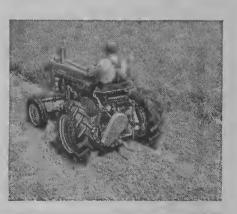
Consider the ease with which the No. 5 can be hitched to any tractor. It works with any tractor having PTO. One man can hitch the No. 5 to any tractor in a matter of minutes -to a John Deere Tractor in less than a minute.

No matter how you look at it—you can't beat a No. 5 Mower. So plan now to cash in on its many worth-more features on your farm.

#### No. 20 Mower for "40" Tractors

The John Deere No. 20 Center-Mounted Mower gives owners of John Deere "40" Series Tractors fullvision cutting, unexcelled maneuverability, and 25 to 35 acres a day of good clean cutting in any hay crop.

See your John Deere dealer for full information on the famous John Deere No. 5 Power Mower, or the economical No. 20 Center-Mounted



1904 BREAD BREAD 3/4 PER GALL 13/10 PER CALL TO PER CALL

Bread price changes recorded on tablets at Wishford, Wiltshire, England, from 1800 to 1948. The gallon as a dry measure for bread dates back at least to 1684, and would make a loaf about four by five by thirteen and four-fifth inches in size, with a content of 2771/4 cubic inches.

#### Rabies May Always Be with Us

FOR the 12 years after 1939, no rabies was found in Canada among wild life, but 130 dogs and 16 other domestic animals contracted the disease. In six of those years there were no cases of rabies discovered.

The outbreak in northwestern Canada which began in June, 1952, developed 68 cases of rabies among wildlife and involved the destruction of 43 dogs and nine domestic animals up to March 31, 1953.

From March 31, 1953, to February, 1954, the outbreak continued, but appeared to be lessening. During the ten-month period eight dogs and 15 other domestic animals contracted rabies, and only 19 cases were found among wildlife. During the entire period of about 20 months no cases of rabies occurred among human beings, but about 180 people who had been directly exposed to the disease were given the Pasteur anti-rabies treatment.

A statement made some time ago by Dr. T. Childs, Veterinary Director-General, Ottawa, says that Health of Animals Branch officials are watching carefully to see whether rabies will become established among rats. If so, this would be of very considerable importance to the people in cities, where thousands of dogs are.kept. On the one hand, rats might become carriers of the disease by having been bitten by a rabies-infected dog, and on the other hand, dogs might become infected through killing rabies-infected rats. Since dogs are closely associated with human beings, and especially with children, and because there have been spotty outbreaks of rabies, sometimes within comparatively short distances of cities, district veterinary officers have warned city councils to have all dogs vaccinated. Up to the middle of March about 1,000 dogs had been vaccinated in Manitoba, especially in the areas in which two cases of rabies were noted.

There are estimated to be about 10,000 dogs in Greater Winnipeg, for example, and one of the early and characteristic symptoms of rabies is an uncontrollable urge to wander from home, according to Dr. R. H. Lay. Even if actual cases of rabies were very rare, each one would constitute a very potent danger.

Dr. Lay recently said that rabies is likely to spread over larger areas and to be responsible for more frequent outbreaks in the future. It is for this reason that the Health of Animals Branch is recommending that city councils and other urban municipalities enforce their stray-dog by-laws strictly. They also suggest that dogs be vaccinated by a veterinarian, who has vaccine for the purpose.

#### **About Garnet** Wheat

FARMERS intending to sow Carnet wheat this spring should recall the announcement made by the Canadian Wheat Board. The Board said that under existing conditions, Garnet grades of wheat can be sold only at substantial discount under the Board's selling prices for milling grades of other spring wheats. At the time the announcement was made, No. 3 C.W. Garnet, basis in store, at Vancouver, was quoted only slightly higher than the price for No. 5 wheat in the same position. Likewise No. 1 C.W. and No. 2 C.W. Garnet carried a substantial discount under the corresponding northern grades.

The Board says that country buying spreads for 1954-55 will have to be considerably widened and this will be reflected in the initial payments for the 1954 crop. In other words, the prices for Garnet grades will have to be widened to the point where No. 3 Garnet will be approximately the same price at country points as No. 5 wheat. V

#### Canadian **Meat Council**

new organization called the Cana-A dian Meat Council has been set up to promote the increased use of meats in Canada by means of a voluntary deduction of five cents per head on cattle marketed (excluding calves). The Council is said to be so constituted as to make it possible to include the promotion of pork and lamb, as well as beef, as soon as the producers of the other meats are ready to support the program.

Recently the Council of Canadian Beef Producers (Western Section)

SAVE MORE... Start in '54 Choose a JOHN DEERE



SEND	FOR	FREE	LITER	ATURE
	N - M - M - M - M - M - M - M - M - M -	N 9 4 AR AR		

JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY, Ltd. Calgary • Regina • Hamilton • Winnipeg

Please send me one of your free

- illustrated folders on the:
- John Deere No. 5 Mower.
- No. 20 Center-Mounted Mower.

N	a	m	e	****	-

Box \_

Town .... Province\_



You can work more land, faster, using less fuel with this new B.F.Goodrich rear tractor tire... that's why it's used on many new tractors. It's Bigger for full traction and longer wear... Bigger to do a better job at all times and give you bigger value for your money.



named six men to be directors on the new council. These are: D. J. Mc-Kinnon, Carseland, Alberta (President, Canadian Council of Beef Producers—Western Section; Lord Martin Cecil, 100 Mile House, B.C.; W. Edwards, Oakshella, Saskatchewan; Neil Muir, High Bluff, Manitoba; Bert Hargrave, Walsh, Alberta; and Herbert Wiebe, Herbert, Saskatchewan.

Beef cattle producers in both eastern and western Canada seem to be fairly solidly behind this new move to promote consumption, and its promoters hope that deductions will begin fairly soon. It is understood that when the plan goes into effect, deductions will be made on all cattle marketed direct to packing houses, or through public stockyards. The plan, however, is voluntary, and any producer who is not in favor of the scheme may apply to the Council of Canadian Beef Producers (Western Section), 28 Michael Building, Calgary, Alberta, and have his deduction refunded. It is hoped and believed, however, that practically all beef cattle producers will see the advantage of the proposed move.

#### Canadian Agriculture Is Changing

THE Economics Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture has recently called attention to some of the changes which have been taking place in Canadian agriculture, especially between the two census years, 1941 and 1951.

In 1951, there were 2.5 times as many trucks and tractors on farms as in 1941, and five times as many combines. Farmers using electricity had increased from 117,000 to 336,000, while the consumption of electricity per farm customer had increased by about 65 per cent.

Total occupied farm land had increased by about three per cent, but the number of farms dropped from 733,000 to 623,000. Today, therefore, the average size of farm is 279 acres, despite the very large number of quite small farms in British Columbia and in eastern Canada.

In 1927, only 170,000 tons of commercial fertilizers were used in Canada, while in 1952 the tonnage was 769,000. Another notable change is that the purchase of feed and seed as a proportion of total farm expenses was 22.1 per cent in 1950 as compared with only 10.3 per cent in 1926. In the province of Quebec the difference was between 16.1 per cent in the earlier year and 46.2 per cent in 1950.

While all these changes have been taking place, the farm population has decreased as a proportion of the total. Between 1941 and 1951 total Canadian population rose from 11.5 million to 14 million, but the farm population dropped from 3.1 million to 2.8 million, or from 27.1 to 20.2 per cent of total population.

#### **Buildings from Mud and Straw**

IN Egypt, since before the Pharaohs, houses have been made from sundried mud brick. The silt from the Nile River, dark grey in color, is mixed with sand or barley straw, shaped today as it was 6,000 years ago in the

same wooden molds, and left to dry in the same manner.

It is true that after the rains fall, a fellah (peasant, small farmer) often loses his house, which melts or runs away. A U.S. Point Four team of experts, however, has recently tackled the problem of developing a water-resistant mud brick, using an idea which has already been embodied in adobe construction in the south-western states. There, mud is mixed with an emulsified asphalt, in addition to the use of other methods of coating mud-brick walls with rainproofing materials.

No one knows how long ago prehistoric man first began to shape mud squares, dry them in the sun, and make use of them in various ways. Not only have the Egyptians used them for 60 centuries, but the early civilizations in Greece and Mesopotamia have been said to have been founded on humble mud blocks. Today, all along the earth's drier regions, men build with earth, by using either simple mud blocks, adobe, or rammed earth. Some buildings constructed of rammed earth are to be seen in the Canadian prairie provinces.

The Spaniards brought the art of brickmaking to North America, but before them the Indians built without bricks, pouring the wet mud like concrete, or using it as a plaster.

In France, in the Rhone Valley, farm houses 600 to 900 years old were built of rammed earth—"pise de terre." It is said that a house built of rammed earth in 1556 in Florida still stands, and that a three-storey rammed-earth mansion, built in 1773, stood in Washington, the capital of the United States, until it was torn down in 1950.

#### Buildings From Wheat

A RESEARCH organization in Washington has recently announced the development of a process, by which wheat can be used to make strong, weatherproof insulating and light-weight construction material. This material, it is said, can be produced commercially and sold at prices considerably lower than the prices charged for competitive materials. Some further research is need to make the new material fully rodent and insect proof.

It was argued that, if it were sufficiently encouraged, the manufacture of the new material would help considerably in removing farm surpluses. V

#### Where Cheese Is Made

CHEDDAR cheese, which is the kind mostly eaten in Canada, is mainly manufactured as big, round cheeses which weigh in the neighborhood of 80 pounds. Three sizes are normally made, all of which are packed in the standard, round cheese box. Half-cheeses are called "twins" and go two in a box; and one-third cheeses are called "triplets" and go three to a box. Last year there were 737,431 boxes of cheese made in Canada which was 50,000 boxes more than the year before, but away below the 1,181,706 boxes made in 1949.

Ontario makes more cheese than all the other provinces combined. Last

#### NEWS OF AGRICULTURE

year the number of boxes from Ontario was 596,479. Quebec followed with 75,646, and Alberta with 30,555. Then came Manitoba with 13,074. Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces combined, made only 21,500 boxes.

During recent years cheese factories have tended to amalgamate. This has been encouraged by the fact that a premium is paid for high-scoring cheese-cheese scoring 93 points or more out of 100. In 1948, for example, Ontario had 451 factories and last year 262. In 1948, Quebec had 230 and last year 109. In the same period factories in P.E. Island decreased from nine to five, in New Brunswick from eight to seven, in Manitoba from 19 to seven, and in Alberta from 17 to 11. Last year, each of the Ontario factories produced 2,276 graded cheeses, as compared with 1,592 in 1948 when there were many more factories.

The records of the Dairy Products Division and the Markets Information Section of the Canada Department of Agriculture show that the larger factories produce better cheese. Last year, 21 Ontario and Quebec factories producing less than 100 cheeses each, averaged less than 80 per cent of firstgrade cheese. On the other hand, 22 of the largest factories in the two provinces averaged over 95 per cent first grade.

#### U.S.-Canada Co-operation

T is probable that reasonably close economic co-operation will develop between Canada and the United States, partly as a result of the accumulation of large U.S. farm surpluses. A special high-level committee has been set up between the two countries, which met recently in Washington to consider means of working together harmoniously.

President Eisenhower has proposed giving away approximately a billion dollars' worth of food to friendly countries overseas, within the next three years. Congress already has approved a proposal to dispose of between \$100 million and \$250 million worth of food overseas, and to accept sterling and other unconvertible currencies in payment for it. Canada sells to many of these countries, but requires dollars in payment for Canadian goods. The U.S. has also given a 600,000-ton gift of grain to Japan, which is one of Canada's good customers.

The United States is launching an intensive campaign to sell farm products overseas, but has given assurances to Canada that the give-away programs will not be allowed to interfere with the normal balance of world trade in farm products.

#### New Type Grain Storage Bin

NEW type of grain storage bin A has been put to use in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (formerly Transjordan), which lies immediately adjacent to Israel and includes Arab Palestine.

The new bin, first used in December, outside Amman, the capital, holds 500 tons of grain and will not only be vermin-proof, but moisture-proof. It

was developed by U.S. Point Four technicians, and is constructed by spraying concrete on an inflated rubber balloon. The balloon is later removed. The result is said to be sturdier and cheaper than comparable storage facilities.

Ten bins are to be constructed outside Amman and the Jordan government has indicated that it will build similar units in other parts of the kingdom. It is hoped that the entire economy of the country will be affected, since there, as elsewhere, grain prices tend to determine the prices of livestock and poultry.

#### Dawn Redwood Tree

PROFESSOR F. W. JANE in a science survey talk over the BBC, reported the finding of a tree in a remote part of China in 1945 which seems to have changed very little in 60 million years.

Early in the 1940's, a Chinese scientist believed that the remains of plants belonging to the cretaceous age, which he was studying, were those of a new plant and he named it Metasequoia. In 1945, scientists were amazed to discover a living tree which was recognized as belonging to the same genus. Chinese and American scientists were able to secure a quantity of its seed, which they distributed. Today, young plants of Metasquoia are not rarities. They grow at a remarkable rate in Britain and seem to be hardy.

Nearly all plants and animals have changed very considerably over millions of years. The ancestor of the horse, as we know it, was a little animal about as big as a wire-haired terrier, with four toes on each foot, about 50 million years ago. Thus the amazing thing about Metasequoia is not that it has continued to live and reproduce for such a long period, but that it has changed so little.

#### Starvation Study

STUDY in human starvation has A been completed by the American Geographical Society. It has resulted in maps which will be useful to economists, statesmen, nutritionists and doctors, interested in the health of the world population. One map shows areas where the people have an adequate diet, areas where the diet is lacking in calories or other essential nutrients, and where diseases resulting from inadequate diet affect the population. Another map shows areas where various foods are produced and how much of each. The maps are reported to indicate that almost twothirds of the world's people today are starving, notwithstanding that world production, if properly distributed, seems to be enough to feed everyone. The only countries in the Western Hemisphere with an adequate diet are said to be United States, Canada, Uruguay, Paraguay, and two-thirds of Argentina. In Western Europe, Portugal, Spain, Italy and Eastern Germany are said to have adequate diets. So also have Greece and Turkey in the East, Somaliland and Portuguese Guinea in Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Kashmir, Nepal, Tibet, Thailand, Cambodia and Formosa in the Far East.



New Idea full trailing-type mower in thick stand of mixed timothy and red clover. Quiet and smooth-running, this mower trails perfectly, cuts evenly.



New Idea semi-mounted mower. Self-contained, quickly adaptable to most tractors. This model and trailing-type above are available with hydraulic lift.

### 7 ways to lower mowing costs

Buy a mower that is quick on-and-off.

Frees tractor immediately for other work while hay cures. You can take quick advantage of weather breaks.

Buy a mower that will last.

You need rugged strength without excess weight. Close tolerances and correct balance keep machine from vibrating itself to pieces.

Buy a mower that cuts clean on square corners.

Then you don't have to back up, circle, or figure-eight. Saves time and fuel. But be sure the machine is built so there is no strain on the PTO or universal joints.

Buy a mower that is simple to adjust.

To keep lead and pitman straps properly adjusted at all times for maximum cutting efficiency.

Buy a mower with protected gears and moving parts. Gear assembly should be sealed in oil, free from dust and grit. Bearings should be protected and easy to grease.

Buy a mower with modern pitman bearing.

To stand the constant pounding of the reciprocating motion of the sickle, crank bearing should be a completely sealed roller bearing.

Buy a mower that is safety engineered.

Cutter-bar safety release is a must. Safety shields enclosing moving parts help insure against human error. Trailing cutter-bar gives you time to stop before accidents occur.

You will find every one of these time and money-saving features built into New Idea trailing or semi-mounted type mowers...mowers that are a major tool at New IDEA, not a sideline. Use these mowers to bring costs down. Ask your New Idea dealer to demonstrate a New Idea mower. Compare other makes. We think you'll end up owning a New IDEA.

NEW IDEA Coldwater, Ohio, U.S.A.	FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY AVCO	MAIL COUPON TO YOUR
	Send free folders os checked:	☐ Troiling Mower
NAME		☐ Semi-mounted Mower
		☐ High-wheeled Side Rok
ADDRESS		Low-wheeled Side Roke
Allied Form Equipment Ltd. Sutherland Ave. ot King St.	Kern Form Equipment Ltd.  Regina - Saskatoan - Yarktan	☐ Wire or Twine-tie Boler
Winnipeg, Manitaba	Prince Albert - Swift Current	☐ Elevotor
Northwest Form Equipment Ltd.	Rendell Troctor & Equipment Co. Ltd.	☐ Need for schoolwork
Corner 7th Ave. ond 6th St. Eost Calgary, Alberta	62 West 4th Street Vancauver 10, B.C.	☐ I form ocres

POPULAR OUTDOOR EDITOR OF THE TORONTO DAILY STAR SAYS ...

Too few gunners take advantage of the wonderful sport awaiting them in the thrilling game of out-smarting the crow.

One reason is the belief that the crow is just too smart a bird to get within range of a scattergun. When he sees a man with a gun he starts cawing the "danger" signal and alerts all his pals. But, he can be fooled and provide fine shooting coupled with the satisfaction of helping keep a pest bird under control under control.

The crow cannot be considered as a total blackleg and thief. He is a menace in the farmer's fields, he does destroy chickens and rob the nests of smaller birds; but he also eats toads, frogs and a vast number of insects. However, it is estimated that less than one-third of his diet is beneficial—and that's why his numbers must be kept within bounds. within bounds.

The first thing to consider in crow shooting is the use of an artificial or natural blind. The next is the use of a decoy and a crow call. An artificial blind, which is easy to carry, can be made from a length of chicken wire with high grass, spruce boughs or other such natural cover tied to it.

For a natural blind, low bushes near trees is best but you can also utilize a ditch, a hedgerow or any other natural growth that will give you adequate cover.

The ideal crow decoy is a stuffed owl but don't be discouraged if your Aunt Minnie doesn't have one stored away in the attic. Most sporting goods stores sell quite adequate decoys made of paper mache or plastic. Set your decoy up near your blind and then get busy with your crow call.

Crows will wing their way to the rescue of another crow in distress and it is this that brings them within gunshot range. They see the hated owl, they hear the growling CAW of one of their members in pain and anger, and before you know it they are likely to be right in on top of you.

You can use any gauge of shotgun for crow shooting but as in other kinds of gunning, the shot size is important.

My preference is the Canuck shell with No. 6 or 7½ shot. This same load is equally effective for western gunners who shoot

Take a tip from King Whyte, and get some worthwhile off-season shooting. Crows, magpies, gophers, foxes and skunks are fair game. A FREE booklet "Calling ALL Crows" is yours for the asking. Just write Department "K", C-I-L Ammunition Division, P.O. Box 10, Montreal.



**FAVORITES FOR PEST** SHOOTING



CANUCK and MAXUM Shot Shells. You can count on C-I-L Shot Shells with the fomous "Pressure-Sooled Crimp" for cleaner kills and fewer cripples.



WHIZ-BANG High Velocity 22's . . . Fost-trovelling, hard-hitting pest destroyers; ovailable with mushroom bullets.

DOMINION 22 HORNET, for dependable, long-ronge mint destruction.

DEPENDABLE" C-I-LAMMUNITION SET SHIPPOUR CANADIAN HIPPOUR CHERIST



#### There's a Difference

between the brand you put on your livestock and the brand an advertiser puts on his product. A livestock brand signifies ownership only. A product brand signifies not only ownership but quality as well. The reputation of the manufacturer will suffer if his branded product fails to give the consumer satisfaction. As a general rule you can buy a branded product with confidence.



#### Get It At a Glance

Gleanings from agriculture and agricultural affairs in Canada and other countries

Manitoba's first co-operative farm has been incorporated under the Companies Act of the Province. It will consist of 2,000 acres of land operated by three married couples and two single men, and will be located at Deleau, south of Virden.

At the Perth, Scotland, Angus Sale, 426 bulls averaged \$1,430 with a top of \$25,704. In the Perth Shorthorn sale, 302 bulls averaged \$1,824 with a top of \$28,845, the highest since

Planning Canada's Resources for the Future will be the subject of a representative national conference to be held at Ottawa, April 22-23 under the sponsorship of five national organizations: The Agricultural Institute of Canada, The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, The Canadian Forestry Association, The Canadian Institute of Forestry, and the Engineering Institute of Canada. Delegates from about 100 other national organizations have been invited to attend. It is said that the last previous public conference on natural resources in Canada was held in 1906.

Holland has established a pilot plant to make fertilizer from sea water. Scientists from Holland and Norway hope to produce 1,600 tons of potassium fertilizer this way during the first

The present estimate of the daily increase in the world's population is 70,000 people every 24 hours. Only a year or two ago, this estimate was placed at 55,000 or 60,000 new consumers of foodstuffs daily.

In Israel total membership in more than 2,600 co-operatives is over 500,-000. Included in these organizations are about 350 producer co-opera-

Scrapie, a deadly and comparatively new sheep disease in the United States, was recently discovered in two New York flocks. No known cure exists and quarantine of inflected flocks is the only known method of checking its spread. The disease is a virus-type infection, attacking the nervous sys-

The population of Japan is now around 87 million and is increasing by more than 1 million annually. About 40 million Japanese earn all or part of their livelihood from agriculture.

Alberta credit unions numbered 210 at the end of December, with an average membership of 173, and total members numbering 34,857. Total assets amounted to \$7,800,000, of which \$6.2 million consisted of loans in force.

A Yugoslav pig buying mission visited Britain in 1953. As a result, nearly 1,000 Large White pigs were shipped to Yugoslavia by air, requiring in all 49 flights. Of 906 pigs, only four were casualties.

Canadians ate an average of 140.1 pounds of meat in 1953, as compared with 132.9 pounds in 1952. Consumption of beef, veal, mutton and lamb increased, but pork decreased. Beef consumption increased from 44.7 pounds to 59.1 pounds per capita; veal from 6.7 to 9.1 pounds; mutton and lamb from 1.9 to 2.0; while pork decreased from 65.9 to 57 pounds. V

In 1952-53, New Zealand produced 1,241 million pounds of meat. Of this quantity New Zealand exported about two-thirds, including 95 per cent of its lamb, 60 per cent of its mutton, 50 per cent of its pork, 46 per cent of its beef

Between 1931 and 1951 the number of trucks per 100 Canadian farms increased from 7 to 31; of tractors from 14 to 64; of combines from 1 to 15; and of electric motors from 3 to

The Maori land laws in New Zealand are in a chaotic condition and New Zealand is attempting to reform them. Land has been handed down to entire Maori families and, in some cases, after generations, there are so many owners that an individual may receive only about one penny in 48 years, as his share of the rent.

Twelve countries recently participated in an international meeting on co-operatives in Asia. The meeting was held in Ceylon.

Manitoba's Co-operative Wholesale Limited achieved a record volume of sales in 1953, at \$7,245,674, or \$884,-698 more than in 1952. The number of locals decreased, but membership increased to 52,239 and savings by 25.4 per cent, or \$239,387.

Sales of farm machinery and equipment in Canada were \$19.3 million in 1936; \$47.7 million in 1940; \$218.2 million in 1950; and \$250.3 million in 1952. In 1941, the prairie provinces made 58 per cent of Canadian purchases of farm machinery and equipment, and 60 per cent in 1951. Ontario purchases were almost double the value of those in Quebec and the Maritime provinces.

Britain is still the world's largest meat importer by far. Last year the U.K. purchased 2.7 billion pounds, or about 35 per cent more than Canada's total meat production for the year. V

Total meat production in Canada last year, less the offal, but including the meat equivalent of animals exported alive, was 2.021 billion pounds. Meat exported, in terms of dressed weight, amounted to 28.9 million pounds of beef, 55.3 million pounds of pork, and 30.3 million pounds of canned meats. The total, including offal, was 121.2 million pounds, which compares with 105.4 million pounds in 1952 and an average of 193.4 million pounds for the 1935-39 period.

#### NEWS OF AGRICULTURE

The production of butter in Canada showed a gradual decrease from 286 million pounds in 1948, to 257 million pounds in 1951; and since then a gradual increase to 303 million pounds in 1953. Total butter consumption has been consistently higher than production, but has, nevertheless, decreased from 370 million pounds in 1948 to 328 million pounds in 1953. Per capita consumption of total butter averaged 28.7 pounds in 1948 and 22.2 pounds in 1953, approximately the same as for the previous two years. Consumption of creamery butter per capita averages about three pounds per capita less than of total butter.

The Japanese government has an Agricultural Production Encouragement Fund, from which it originally planned to spend 60 billion yen this year, mainly for the encouragement of rice production. It was recently decided to reduce this expenditure to 25 billion yen.

Per capita consumption of red meat in the United States last year was 154 pounds, the highest since 1908. This included a record 76 pounds of beef and an 11-year low of 64 pounds of pork. Veal consumption increased to 9.4 pounds and mutton and lamb consumption to 4.7 pounds.

Denmark in 1953 harvested the greatest crop ever recorded and agricultural exports reached the highest level in 20 years.

The estimated yields per acre for wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, turnips, and sugar beets in England and Wales last year were the highest ever recorded. Wheat production amounted to 2.5 million tons. Barley production was nearly as large, and oat production was 1.75 million tons.

A ten-year plan for Burmese farmers is being launched. The president of the All-Burma Peasants' Organization has said that the plan would give Burmese farmers the biggest economic change in the history of that country. V

Japanese farmers on small holdings of about three acres are receiving free Jersey cattle, on condition that they later return a calf to the government. Large numbers of registered Jersey stock are being purchased by the Japanese government for this pur-

Danish farmers have found that many foreign markets for farm products are being closed to them, because of trade restrictions. Russia may provide a market for Danish farm products and contracts already have been made to sell Russia 15,000 tons of butter, in addition to exports of beef and pork.

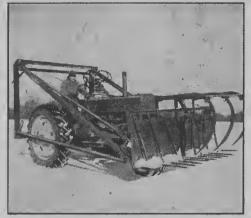
The monthly index numbers of farm prices of agricultural products in Canada for 1953 averaged 247.5. This compares with a high point of 296.8 for 1951 and with 215.8 for 1947; 185.7 for 1945; 133.1 for 1942; and with 91.8 for 1939, the first year of World War II.

The Argentine Trade Promotion Institute some time ago announced export bonuses on pork of 100 per cent of the f.o.b. value for frozen halfcarcasses, with or without bones. On cuts and slices, excluding canned pork, the subsidy will be 85 per cent; and for frozen pork offal, it will be 40 per

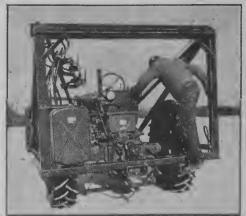
## FARMHAND'S NEW LOADER-



IN THE FIELD-Now, after more than two years of designing and testing, there's a New Farmhand — even stronger, simpler, more versatile than ever! For lowest-cost haying, plus over 50 other farm jobs, this New Farmhand is your best machinery buy!

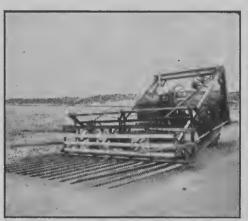


NOW EVEN STRONGER-New Farmhand has extra strength, speed and stability. Loads up to 3,500 lbs. can be lifted to 21 ft. quickly and easily. All points of wear and stress are reinforced to give you an important extra margin of safety

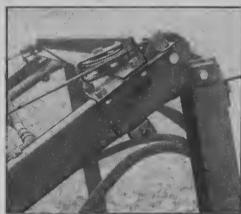


CUSTOM FITTED TO TRACTOR -New Farmhand available in 3 lengths, 3 widths, 2 heights to fit practically any tractor. Front "drive-out" feature on all models makes it easy to put on or take off tractor. New open back-frame means easy mounting; good rear visibility.

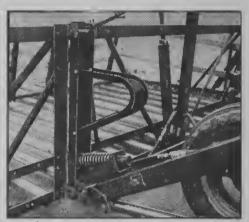
## DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR



EQUALIZED LIFT - New Farmhand takes any load, balanced or not, and raises it smoothly and evenly. Tilt cylinder inside torque tube eliminates bending load which causes uneven lift. Weight is carried equally by both torque tubes and all other



BUILT TO TAKE ABUSE-New, rectangular torque tubes resist twist and bending to a degree never before possible. Pins attaching torque tubes and lift arms straddle-mounted for extra strength! Upright and main support chan-



LONG LIFE, LESS WEAR - New, flexible cable, simplified cable and pulley arrangement, rounded design of over-centre brackets result in smooth, positive operation. Ten quick-hitch attachments go on quickly, securely. Spring back-stops hold attachment in pre-set position.

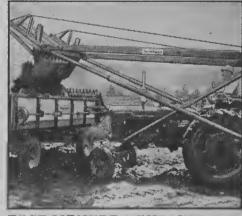
## YOUR BEST IMPLEMENT BUY!



LOWEST-COST HAYING-You harvest more hay per hour at a lower cost per ton with the New Farmhand than with any other method. Sweep and stack up to 50 acres per day, carrying full 1/2-ton loads to the stack. Build them small for easy moving, or as high as 27 ft., with Push-Off. distant stacks. Breaks even frozen stacks!



EASIER FEEDING - Grapple Fork attachment on the New Farmhand makes it easy to feed out of stacks! Hay is clutched tightly, so you can tear loose and carry big loads without spilling. Half-ton loads speed up feeding from either close-in or



FAST MANURE HANDLING-New Farmhand with Manure Fork attachment gets the job done quicker! Sturdy 8-ft. Fork clears paths to full tractor width. Ton-plus capacity fills average, spreaders in just three or four forkloads. Other attachments include Scoops, Forage Fork, Dozer Blade, V-Plow.

#### SEE YOUR LOCAL FARMHAND DEA

FIRST IN FARM MATERIALS-HANDLING!

#### **GET FULL INFORMATION about FARMHAND!**

To: THE FARMHAND CO., 1236 Sargent Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Eastern Office: 7 Highborne Rd., Toronto. Please send me fully illustrated and detailed infor-

] NEW HI-LIFT LOADER AND ATTACHMENTS

NAME.

ADDRESS.

PROV A Division of Superior Separator Co. OF Canada Ltd. CG-4-54

## Inside. Outside . all around the house!



brings you gay NEW colors!

Whether you prefer sunny pastels or the richer deep shades, CILUX now gives you a choice of colors as new as tomorrow. And every color has been selected to harmonize with the others so that with new CILUX Enamel, it's amazingly easy to plan tasteful, harmonious, color schemes.

CILUX brings radiant, new beauty to bathrooms, kitchens, furniture. Inside, outside, all around the house, CILUX Enamel is truly "ONE COAT MAGIC" — easier than ever to use, easier to keep clean, made tough to stand tough wear.



#### **DULUX Super White Enamel**

The whitest white enamel you can use. Looks like porcelain, cleans like porcelain - and stays gleaming white year after year. It resists moisture, won't absorb grease or yellow with age.

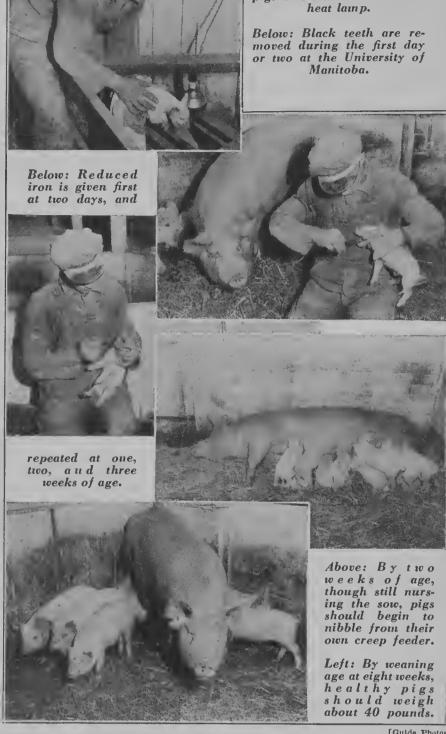
#### CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

"Serving Canadians through Chemistry"



Tune in to C-I-L's "Singing Stars of Tomorrow", Sunday evenings, Dominion Network.

#### LIVESTOCK



Left: Herdsman Oswald Frost dries off the new-born pigs and sets them under a

[Guide Photos

#### Wean Healthy Pigs At 40 Pounds

A little extra care during the first few weeks will help get new litters off to a good start

ROFESSOR RAY DEPAPE at the University of Manitoba says that preparation for young pigs begins before birth, when the sow must be fed a balanced 14 per cent protein ration. If it is winter, care should be taken to see that she receives enough of vitamins A and D. Legumes are a valuable source of extra vitamins for pigs, he

When the sows are farrowing, the herdsman at the University stays with them; and as the pigs are dropped, they are wiped off with straw or a clean rag, and placed under the heat bulb in a corner of the pen. After a day or two they are examined for black teeth, and any that might cause trouble are cut out.

To prevent anemia, reduced iron is given the young pigs four times during the first three weeks. Enough to cover a ten-cent piece is given each time, starting at two or three days old. This is repeated when the pigs are a week old, and twice more, at weekly

The sow goes on a 16 per cent protein ration while the pigs are nursing.

When the pigs are two or three weeks old, they will begin to need more nourishment than the sow can give. A creep feeder-out of reach of the sow—is used for this; and Professor DePape cautions that only a little feed should be put in the feeder at a time so it does not go stale. An 18 to 20 per cent protein ration—low in fibre so there will be less danger of enteritiswill keep the young pigs growing rapidly.

By the time they are eight weeks old, they should weigh about 40 pounds and be ready to wean.

#### LIVESTOCK

#### Sheep on Irrigated Land

A FLOCK of sheep will pay its way on irrigated farm land in southern Alberta, as long as it is well cared for, says H. J. Hargrave, of the Lethbridge Experimental Station.

Last summer at the Station, an acre of irrigated land carried as many as 14 yearling ewes, when grazed on a rotational basis. Thus, Mr. Hargrave points out that a 10-acre pasture, divided into four 2½-acre paddocks, and fenced with woven wire, should carry 60 ewes and their lambs for five months. In the early fall, the sheep can make use of beet tops, alfalfa fields, irrigation aftermath and grain stubble, which are feeds that are wasted on many farms. Then, if good homegrown alfalfa hay is put up for the lambing season, there will be no need for costly supplements.

Mr. Hargrave figures a profit this way. After allowing for losses and replacements, 50 market lambs weighing 100 pounds each at weaning time, and worth over \$900 at current values, should come off the pasture. Sixty white-faced ewes should each clip 11 pounds of wool, worth nearly \$5 each, which would mean another \$300 revenue.

He estimates a cost of \$300 for alfalfa and other winter feed, as well as the cost of shearing, leaving \$900 to be credited to the 10-acre pasture, or \$90 per acre. As well, he calculates that the land will be more valuable when the time comes to plow it up in the farm rotation.

#### Vaccinate Horses Now

THE contagious disease, encephalo-I myelitis, caught farmers unprepared last year, and Dr. J. S. Fulton, head of the virus laboratory at the University of Saskatchewan, has urged vaccination of horses this spring, to lessen the danger of another attack. It was mid-summer last year before farmers began to ask for the vaccine which can give nearly 100 per cent immunity. The laboratory has been manufacturing the vaccine daily for some time, and Dr. Fulton says it should be able to meet any reasonable demand. April or early May is a good time to administer the vaccine.

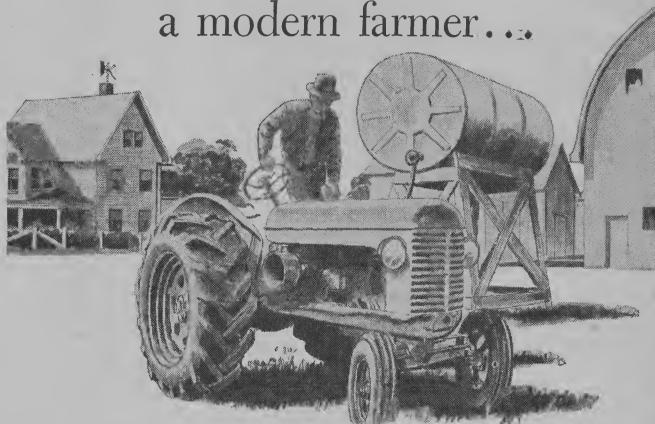
The disease appears to spread to humans, and last year 36 such cases were reported in Saskatchewan. These were spread over a wider area than ever before, making it doubly urgent that horses be immunized this year. In 1941, Dr. Fulton said 550 cases of encephalomyelitis of humans were reported, and the death rate that year was ten per cent.

#### Continuous Grazing Best

THE Range Experiment Station at Manyberries, has found that continuous moderate grazing gives better results than rotational or deferred grazing. In spite of the heavy rainfall of the past three years and the subsequent abundance of pasture, ranchers

#### ALWAYS LOOK TO IMPERIAL FOR THE BEST

## The mark of



## an Esso FARM TANK

Timeliness is important...in seeding, harvesting, cultivating... in everything that's done in modern, successful farming.

With an Esso Farm Tank you'll have fuel on the farm READY TO GO...even when road conditions slow down farm delivery. You save back-breaking effort in handling heavy drums...save time in refueling.

What's more, an Esso Farm Tank keeps fuel CLEAN. Whether it's gasoline or diesel, clean fuel cuts wear on engine parts... ensures more trouble-free, time-and-money-saving performance. Esso Farm Tanks are made from heavy gauge steel; guaranteed not to leak. Available with steel stands...or you can assemble your own wooden stand.



#### IMPERIAL ESSO FUELS...

leaders in popularity and performance



Year after year more Imperial Esso fuels are used on Canadian Farms than any other brand. ESSO and ACTO GASOLINES and ESSO DIESEL FUEL are unexcelled for performance and the gallons it takes for a season's work.

Give your IMPERIAL OIL agent a call

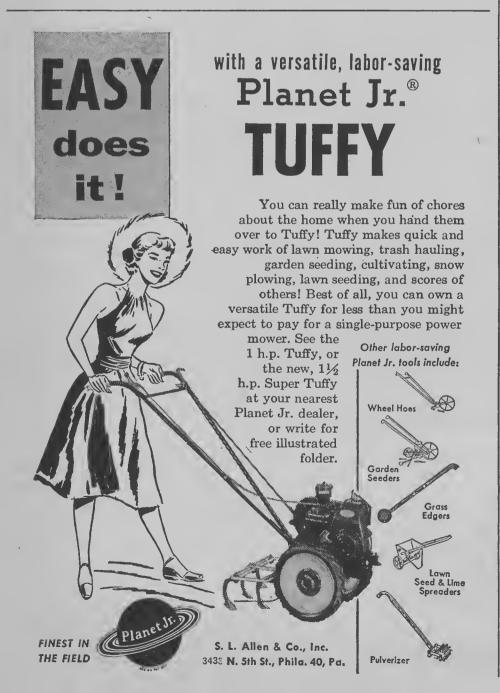
#### USE AN ALLIS-CHALMERS MODEL J DISC

Whether you're discing cover crops, preparing seedbeds or working summer fallow, the Allis-Chalmers heavyduty Model J offset disc harrow does the job thoroughly — the way you want it done.

These powerful harrows are noted for their rugged, durable construction and smooth, easy control. Gangs rotate on tapered roller bearings with lubrication sealed in for the life of the blades. Available in nine sizes — from 6 to 18 feet in width — with 22-, 24-, or 26-inch blades. Hydraulic or mechanical angling and de-angling. Can be used singly or in squadrons.

Built in the West to meet the toughest of western soil conditions behind the most powerful tractors, the Model J offers maximum dependability and superior discing performance. See your Allis-Chalmers dealer for complete information.

## ALLIS-CHALMERS TRACTOR Calgary · Edmonton · Regina · Saskatoon · Toronto · Winnipeg



in southern Alberta are keeping this in mind, says C. J. Anderson, of Brooks, Alberta. Over a 12-year period, the tests at Manyberries showed that yearling and two-year-old cattle gained 8.73 pounds per acre per year, by continuous grazing, as compared with 8.08 pounds per acre under the rotational plan. The average gain per head for the season was 339 pounds for yearlings and two-year-olds under the continuous grazing plan, as compared with 320 pounds under the rotational plan.

Mr. Anderson, speaking at the annual meeting of the meat packers, said that even with the heavier pasture of the past few years, cattle grazed at the rate of 25 to 40 acres per head, came off the range heavier and cows had larger calves, than cattle grazed at a rate of 10 to 25 acres per head. V

#### Warbles In Humans

A LETHBRIDGE scientist says that warble grubs have been squeezed from the skin of two Alberta children this winter. This further emphasizes the menace of these insects that normally attack cattle. Jerry Weintraub, warble fly project leader at the Livestock Insect Laboratory, made the announcement, saying that a four-year-old child had a maggot removed from its chest late in January. Half a dozen other reddish lumps were also found on the child's body, but these were not treated. In the other case, only one grub was found.

Mr. Weintraub said that the disease can be fatal, or that it may paralyze parts of the child, as the insect moves through the body. The flies lay their eggs in the hair or clothing of humans, or on cattle from late in May, to mid-July. After the eggs hatch, the grub burrows through the skin into the

This should be warning enough to cattlemen to do their best to rid their herds of warbles.

#### Swine Parasites Live in Filth

INFESTATIONS of swine by internal parasites may mean unthriftiness or even death; and they may cause the condemnation of entire carcasses in the slaughter house. That's why it pays to keep parasites under control.

The Ontario Veterinary College says that although filth, by itself, never creates parasites, it is usually a dangerous source of infestation, because of the large numbers of eggs, or young worms it may contain. The eggs and young of many worms have thick or tough shells, which protect them from unfavorable weather conditions and enable them to survive for months, or even years. Moist soil, shade and filth favor the development of parasites; and pigs with ample pastures and clean pens will not become infested as rapidly as those kept in crowded quarters for some time.

Most parasites are said to be introduced to piggeries by infested pigs, but they may be brought onto farms on the boots of visitors or by wild birds or rats

In the course of their lives, pigs become resistant to heavy invasions of some of the more common parasites, and for this reason, very young and growing animals are the most likely to suffer. Older stock, although infested, may not suffer, but will contaminate the grounds and thus infect their less resistant offspring.

#### Get Every Drop of Milk

OWS that dry off too quickly may do so because their udders were not completely emptied at each milking. Recent tests by dairy husbandmen at the University of Wisconsin indicate that some cows hold back quite a bit of milk after a normal milking. This "residual" milk can range from 12 to 20 per cent of total production. The researchers discovered how much milk was left in the cows' udders by injecting a hormone which causes the cows to let down their milk. Injections were only made once each month, after milking, but the amount of milk released was measured for each cow.

These monthly injections showed that two cows always held back more milk than the rest of the herd did. A check of their records showed that these cows were low producers and had dried off in 265 and 277 days during the previous lactation.

#### Stinkweed Beef

EVEN the best beef carcasses, if tainted with stinkweed, must be boned out and mixed with highly spiced products to make the meat palatable. Loss of good steer carcasses in this way is costly for the meat industry, but A. M. Wilson, Field Crops Commissioner, Alberta Department of Agriculture, reports that too much good beef tainted with the weed is being delivered to packing plants.

A few precautions, taken by the producers before the cattle are shipped, would do much to reduce the seriousness of this problem, Mr. Wilson says. It takes little more than two weeks for the stinkweed flavor to leave the meat of the animal. Thus, cattle intended for slaughter should be kept away from infested fields; and they should not be fed grain or screenings containing stinkweed seeds for at least two weeks prior to shipping.

#### Don't Give Up Legumes

FEAR of bloat has cut down the use on livestock farms of such valuable pasture crops as alfalfa, ladino and some other legumes, according to the University of Wisconsin. Yet these are good feeds and the secret of preventing bloat appears to be in the way the legumes are fed.

Bloat is simply a building up of gas pressure in the paunch of the animal, and a swelling in the left flank is the first obvious sign. Then the animal's eyes bulge, it becomes uneasy, stops eating, and may become frantic in its efforts to lessen the pressure of gas in its paunch. Some animals will

#### LIVESTOCK

eventually belch and relieve the pressure, but others seem unable to belch and will die unless something is done to relieve them.

Animals seldom bloat on grasses, coarser pastures or hay, and if a pasture contains at least 50 per cent grasses, there will be less likelihood of bloat.

The University people say that hungry animals, and greedy feeders are most susceptible to bloat. Frost, dew, or rain on the field often are accompanied by cases of bloat. Since more animals bloat during periods of rapid plant growth, they recommend that legumes be pastured only after they are in full bloom, and that some good, palatable hay be kept in the same field to ensure enough coarse or rough material to make the paunch function well.

The University suggests to farmers who have a legume crop they are afraid to pasture, that they cut enough for the herd each day, and feed it in the barn or lot, as fresh feed. However, they emphasize that the coarse stems of the plants must be included with the leafy tops.

Discussing general precautions, it is recommended that animals be started gradually on legume pastures. This might mean an hour of grazing the first day, and a little longer on succeeding days. Hungry cows should not be turned into legume pastures, and should be kept off legume pastures during and just after wet weather, especially in early spring and during the wet season of the fall.

#### Busy Season For Shepherds

SPRING is the busy time with a flock of sheep and the Shepherds Calendar, published by the Canada Department of Agriculture, suggests a few chores for the sheepman, that will result in a better lamb crop.

Discussing the farm flock, it suggests moving the ewe into a lambing pen when she shows definite signs of lambing, but allowing her to lamb by herself, if possible. Once the lamb is born, the shepherd can disinfect the navel with iodine, and assist the lamb to nurse, if it is weak. Then it can be placed under a heat lamp.

A special marking fluid that will not damage the wool can be used to mark each ewe and her lambs with similar marks, while the lambs may be eartagged for identification. When the lambs are two weeks old, they can be docked, and the males castrated. Stifflamb disease is liable to appear when the lamb is from one to eight weeks old. It shows up as a reluctance to stand, accompanied by a stiffness and staggering, and a humped appearance. Plenty of exercise for the ewe before she lambs, and the addition of oneeighth to one-quarter of a pound of wheat germ meal to the daily grain ration at the same time, will help to prevent it. If it does appear, a veterinarian should be called.

If a lamb dies in a lambing pen, the Calendar advises cleaning out the old bedding and disinfecting the floors and walls with creolin, before using it again. The dead lamb should be burned or buried promptly.



Here's a one-minute quiz that *could* bring you the jackpot. Certainly the saving of one lost or damaged hay crop can richly repay you for knowing the answers.

#### Do round bales save more leaves?

**ANSWER:** Yes, for a definite reason. The entire hay plant is rolled *full length* into the bale, with leaves sealed inside.

#### Do livestock prefer them?

ANSWER: Properly cured hay in round bales has a softness and leafiness preferred by all livestock. (A new Soft-Center Bale attachment for the ROTO-BALER aids curing and feeding.)

#### Are they more weather-resistant?

ANSWER: Round bales are more resistant to rain, melting snow, and ground moisture. Curved around the bale, stems shed water instead of leading it inside like lemonade through a straw.



Are they easy to handle and feed?

ANSWER: In many ways, easier. Round bales

can't buckle. They nest compactly; are selflocking in load or stack. Can be fed whole in a feed rack, or left for cattle on the range.

#### Do they cost less per bale?

ANSWER: Yes, because they save man-hours, machine hours, and tractor hours. The knotterless ROTO-BALER uses ordinary binder twine, another great saving.

#### Can I bale faster?

ANSWER: You can turn out bigger tonnage faster, because the ROTO-BALER takes a wide *twin* windrow. Cuts field travel distance in half.

#### Does the ROTO-BALER cost less to own?

ANSWER: True to Allis-Chalmers tradition, the ROTO-BALER is priced lower to permit home ownership on every farm. It doesn't cost, it PAYS — that's the final answer!

ROTO-BALER is an Allis-Chalmers trademark.



## 2 of the 19 NEW MASSEY-HARRIS

MONEY MAKERS FOR CANADIAN FARMS



#### NEW WORLD'S RECORD for Fuel Economy With the

All-round-best 3-4 plow tractor on the market! That's what you are going to say when you look over the new M-H 44 Special.

First, it develops 45.85 H.P. on the drawbar, 50.29 H.P. on the belt. And right along with this step-up in power, it has chalked up a new world's record for fuel economy in both belt work and 10-hour drawbar tests. Ask your dealer for particulars bar tests. Ask your dealer for particulars.

Now look at these other features. Bigger tires to increase traction and reduce soil compacting . . . 14.00 x 30 rear, 7.50 x 16 front. Live and reduce soil compacting or Depth-O-Matic hydraulic system. P.T.O. Choice of standard or Depth-O-Matic hydraulic system. Replaceable slip-in wet cylinder sleeves.

# THE NEW 44-D SPECIAL M-H 44-D SPECIAL EASY TO START IN ANY WEATHER

#### With New 4-Stage Fuel Filtration

And here's the finest 3-4 plow Diesel on the market, Twin to the M-H 44 Special (shown opposite) except for its power plant. All the plus features of the gasoline model, with diesel fuel economy.

And what a diesel! Has a new 4-stage fuel filtration system that takes out every particle of foreign matter. Fuel first passes through bowl strainer with water trap, then through a cotton filter, then a paper filter, and then a final filter. If any filter becomes clogged, an automatic cut-off stops the fuel flow. Also new and better injection pump. Don't fail to see this tractor if you are one of the many who prefer diesel power.

#### THESE TRACTORS WERE DESIGNED WITH THE OPERATOR IN MIND

- Widest platform on any tractor
- Tread widened 4 inches for greater belt and fender clearance
- Velvet-ride, 3-position seat
- Easy-to-reach levers and brake pedals
- Standard equipment includes headlights, tail and back-up lights, socket for lights on pull-behind equipment. All wiring encased in metal tubing.



**MASSEY-HARRIS TRACTORS ARE** WORLD LEADERS IN FUEL ECONOMY

Massey-Harris-Ferguson Limited, Toronto, Canada

#### Lower Bull Prices Reflect Beef Market

Good bulls continued to sell for high prices at this year's sales, but averages were down, and demand for big, growthy animals more pronounced

THE larger and more important I spring bull sales are always looked forward to with interest by beef-cattle breeders, and producers of market stock. They reveal what breeders think of the prospects for their own business.

Here are reports of four of the major sales that have been held up to the time this issue went to préss – Kamloops, in B.C., Calgary and Edmonton, in Alberta, and Regina, in Saskatchewan.

Kamloops. Lower prices for commercial beef were reflected in the Kamloops Bull Sale this spring, when 121 bulls sold for an average of \$513, a drop of \$107 from last year's prices on 116 bulls. The top price, too, showed a big decline from last year's \$2,000, when the top Hereford, consigned by E. A. Rannie, went for \$900 to C. Gregory, Armstrong.

The Aberdeen-Angus breed alone made higher prices, but breeders of the black Doddies brought forward fewer animals than Shorthorn or Hereford breeders. Eight head averaged \$517 compared with the \$312 average on four head last year. Both in numbers and prices, Herefords led the way with 92 of the Whitefaces going for \$531, while 21 Shorthorns made an average of \$433.

Calgary. Despite being offered fewer bulls than last year, buyers had their way at the Calgary Bull Sale, and managed to knock \$135 off the average price of last year. They took home 1,059 bulls from the still huge sale at \$459, for a total of nearly half a million dollars. After it was over, breeders admitted that prices were still healthy, for an industry that has experienced falling beef prices for two

A peak of excitement was reached during the second stretch of the twoweek sale series, when the reserve champion Hereford, owned by C. E. Jones of Balzac, went through the sale ring. When bidding came to a standstill at something over \$3,000, two hastily formed groups of three breeders each, took up the chase and didn't stop until the bidding reached \$5,300. C. O. Dench, L. W. Bond and J. H. Hehr, all of Calgary, finally owned the bull.

Herefords took the high prices this year, including the top-priced individual, averaging nearly \$534 for 754 animals. The Shorthorns finished with a \$432 average on 157 animals, while 148 Aberdeen-Angus finished at \$378.

THE grand champion Hereford, brought out by McIntyre Ranching Company, Lethbridge, sold for \$2,700 to E. K. Rowell, Olds, Alberta, and won for its breeders the coveted Austin trophy, which is donated by the Hereford breeder and car manufacturer, Mr. Leonard P. Lord, Herefordshire, England. The award includes an expense-paid trip to Eng-

Buyers at Calgary liked plenty of size, and displayed their preference right through the sale. On the final day, with interest beginning to lag and prices slipping, S. C. Williams of Claresholm, brought in a bull that combined remarkable size with thickness and good fleshing qualities. Buyers suddenly came to life and bid the bull up to \$1,575 before it finally went to W. L. Gordon, Cluny.

William Weber, Claresholm, sold one bull for \$3,750 and another for \$3,000, both of these going to Bill Studdert, of Philipsburg, Montana.

Mayo Brothers of Innisfail, sold Princeps Real 48th to J. O. Radau and Son, Bowden, Alberta, for \$2,500, while Wilf Edgar sold a bull at the same price to Parsonage and Holmes, of Innisfail. A \$2,350 bull went from the herd of Mrs. Pearl Bohannon, Garfield, to J. W. Bell, Irma, Alberta, while an S. C. Williams bull went to the \$2,200 bid of Alkali Lake Ranch Ltd., Alkali Lake, B.C.

Six Whitefaced bulls from the herd of Wm. Weber, made the high average of the sale - \$1,814 - while six more from the herd of C. E. Jones made a \$1,580 average.

BERDEEN-ANGUS and Short-A. horn bulls went through the show and auction rings during the first week of the session. Grand champion and highest-priced bull of the black cattle was brought out by Old Hermitage Farm, Edmonton, and went to the \$1,975 bid of Alfred Menke, Signal, Montana. The junior champion and reserve grand from the Highland Stock Farm herd, Calgary, sold for \$1,000 to H. C. Richardson, Bowden, Alberta. Another bull from this same herd was second-highest-priced animal of the breed, going to E. P. Berg, Millicent, Alberta, for \$1,200.

Old Hermitage Farm sold nine bulls for the breed's high average of \$639, while W. L. McGillivray, Coaldale, had an average of \$539 for the six bulls he put through the sale. Roy Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin, averaged \$524 on the four animals he offered.

UNIOR and grand champion in the Shorthorn breed came from the Chipman, Alberta, herd of Wm. Melnyk and Sons, and this bull, Melbar Max Eminent, sold for \$2,300 to W. N. Graburn, Okotoks, Alberta. Senior champion, and runner-up to the Melnyk bull, was Rannoch Good Fortune, from the Innisfail herd of T. G. Hamilton. This bull sold for \$1,400 to Hugh L. Sharp, Lacombe, Alberta. Peter Melnyk showed the reserve junior champion, Max William's Pride, which sold for \$1,750 to the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon.

Wm. Melnyk and Sons had the high sale average of \$1,131 among Shorthorn breeders, putting four animals through the auction ring. A. R. Cross, Nanton, finished with a \$709 average on the seven he put through the sale, while T. G. Hamilton made \$597 on the eight bulls he entered.

Edmonton. Herefords led the way at the Edmonton Bull Sale, with 215 animals averaging \$451 this year. Top sale price came from this breed too, when the entry of E. C. Hunter, Airdrie, sold to W. G. Lewis, of Sangudo, Alberta, for \$2,200. An even 100 Shorthorn bulls averaged \$369, while final figures showed 40 Angus bulls averaging \$344. Average on the entire 355 bulls was \$381.

Champion and high-priced Angus entry at \$1,500 came from the Old Hermitage Farm herd, and was purchased by the Edmonton Stock Yards commission firm of Weiller and Williams. Champion and high-priced Shorthorn, entered by H. L. Sharp of Lacombe, sold at \$1,400 to Kastelic Brothers, Sangudo. Hereford breeder Hume Porteous, Madden, sold a \$1,500 bull to Eric Carlson of Sangudo, to chalk up the second highest Hereford price.

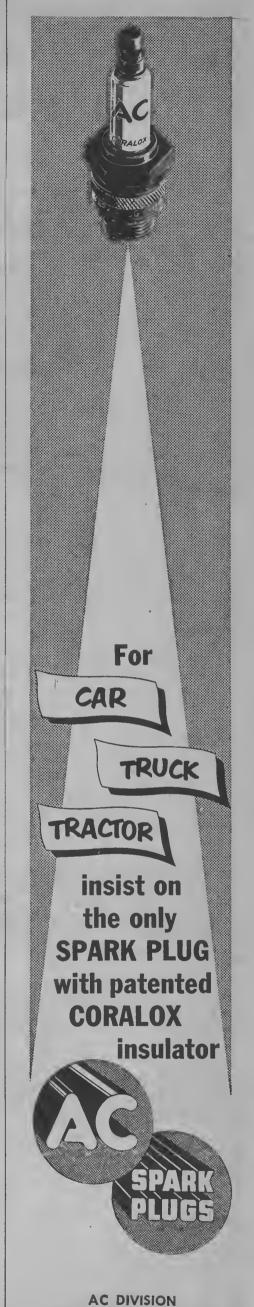
Edmonton Futurity. Edmonton Futurity Show, at the Annual Spring Show and Sale, has risen from its beginning only a year ago, to become a feature attraction. Crowds of livestock men and city people alike jammed into the arena the night the supreme champions were judged, to witness the intense competition between the competing breeds. Top, honors went to the Shorthorn and Angus breeds. The champion bull came from the Shorthorn herd of Wm. Melnyk and Sons, Chipman, and the champion heifer from the Angus herd of Old Hermitage Farm, Edmonton. It was almost a clean sweep for the Melnyk entry of five animals. These captured the champion and reserve champion honors in both the male and female Shorthorn classes, while the fifth entry, a heifer that won the supreme championship last year, placed first in the continuation class.

Regina. The Shorthorn champions turned the tables on the Herefords at the Regina Bull Sale this year, when the reserve champion and high-priced Shorthorn topped the entire sale at \$2,050. The sturdy three-year-old bull brought out by W. L. Elliott, of Stony Beach, was bought by L. A. Beatty of Foam Lake, Saskatchewan, while the junior and grand champion exhibited by S. K. Berry, Lashburn, sold for \$1,800 under the waving arms and entreating voice of auctioneer Jock Blacklock. George Tarr of Craven bought this bull.

However, other Shorthorn prices were softer and the 102 bulls sold, averaged \$413, a drop of \$14 from last year despite the high-priced indi-

It was a different story with the Herefords, when breeders brought out a magnificent string of 162 bulls to average \$635, a full \$52 higher than last year's price for 196 bulls, and more than \$100 higher than this year's Calgary performance. High-priced bull of the Whitefaces, at \$1,900, was the grand champion, brought out by Alex Mitchell at Lloydminster, and selling to W. T. Cann of Cromer, Manitoba, and Kvisle Bros. of Wilcox. The reserve champion, also an Alex Mitchell entry, sold at \$1,600 to G. B. Jones of Findlater, Saskatchewan.

The average of \$435 for 44 Aberdeen-Angus bulls this year compared with \$482 for 34 animals last year. The grand champion, exhibited by P. Hesby and Son, Griffin, was sold at the \$1,050 bid of George Buttemer. Aylesbury, Saskatchewan, while the reserve champion from the herd of G. A. Griffin and Sons, Moosomin, went to Dan Toner, Kelfield, at



GENERAL MOTORS PRODUCTS

OF CANADA LTD.

**ONTARIO** 

**OSHAWA** 



Compare the new McCormick No. 141 self-propelled with any combine on the market. Check its many new features that insure better performance, greater dependability, easier handling and reduced maintenance costs. Add the unmatched benefits of McCormick cutting, feeding, threshing, separating and exclusive "Double Shake" cleaning, with a 10, 12, or 14-foot cutting plotform or pickup attachment. You'll see why the big, new McCormick No. 141 is rated first among all self-propelled combines!

There's new camfart in the vertical suspension-type seat. New convenience of all cantrals. Pasitive hydraulic platform contral. You can vary travel speed in each gear without shifting.



New IH engine with 22% more power than ever befare! Pawer ta handle heovy, rank craps at from 1 to 5 mph despite taughest field canditions. Travel up to 15 mph an the road.



Weight of machine is equally distributed for improved separator support and drive efficiency. Self-lubricating live axle has final drives fully enclosed for protection from mud and dirt. Self-aligning pre-lubricated bearings requiring na lubrication for the life of the machine at many points.



New low silhouette and narrawer tread gives greater stability, eosier storage and transport. Check the new grain tank leveling auger. And the new automotive-type steering for fast, tight turns.

See the big, new McCormick No. 141 self-propelled at your IH Dealers!



Combine with any medium size combine you've seen. This bigcapocity combine is now available in 6 and 7-foot cutting widths.

Today send the handy coupon to receive the further information you would like to have.

- Mew McCormick No. 141 Self-Propelled Combine
  - McCormick No. 64 Combine

Name......
Please Print

My IH Dealer is....



#### Flax Facts For the New Grower

Here are some facts to remember, especially for the grower with little or no experience with the flax crop

THE number of enquiries being re-L ceived by research institutions and departments of agriculture from farmers who are interested in flax would indicate that a number will be growing flax this year who have no previous experience with it.

Flax can be roughly grouped into early and late varieties, the early varieties being Redwing, Sheyenne and Marine, and the late varieties, Royal, Rocket, Victory and Redwood. On the average they rank in this order as to earliness, Redwing being the earliest and Redwood the latest to mature.

The choice of a variety must be dependent on several factors, says W. G. McGregor, Cereal Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. A late variety may be expected to outyield an early one, provided each has an equal opportunity to reach maturity. Late varieties of flax decline in yield, in proportion to the delay in seeding.

Investigational work concluded at the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, throws some light on the variation of yield in flax crops, as related to the place of flax in a rotation. On the average over five years, wheat yielded 35.8 bushels per acre after summerfallow, and flax yielded 10.9 bushels after summerfallow. Wheat following flax yielded 13 per cent less, or 31.1 bushels, and flax after wheat 53 per cent less, or 4.9 bushels. All flax yields were reduced, due to the fact that 2,4-D was not used in these tests. For the same fiveyear period flax after sod averaged 9.2 bushels, which is very close to the yield after summerfallow, and the crop on sod has been very much cleaner.

From all standpoints, flax fits into the rotation following sod breaking even better than when sown on summerfallow; and flax sown on stubble is cleaner than on summerfallow, but the yield is lower.

PLAX varieties recommended for Manitoba are Rocket, Redwood, Marine and Sheyenne. Rocket, Victory, Redwing and Dakota are recommended for Saskatchewan; and Dakota, Redwing, and Royal, for Alberta. Certain of these varieties do not carry resistance to all diseases, but are resistant to the diseases found in the areas for which they are recommended.

The diseases receiving the most attention in the flax-breeding program at present are rust, wilt and pasmo, reports Dr. A. E. Hannah, senior cerealist, Laboratory of Cereal Breeding, Winnipeg.

Flax wilt is the most destructive disease attacking flax, but fortunately the recommended varieties have relatively good wilt resistance, and can be grown safely under farm conditions.

Varieties recommended in the rust area of Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan are also resistant to presently known rust races. The rusts that attack flax are different from those which attack cereal crops, in that they



Dr. A. E. Hannah crossing flax varieties in the greenhouse.

will overwinter on flax straw and stubble, and each spring the rust passes through a sexual stage giving it plenty of opportunity for the hybridization of new races. Flax rust does not require an extra host to complete its life cycle.

Dr. Hannah mentioned the rust which attacks the variety Dakota as an example of the new races. Previous to 1948, Dakota was immune to known races, but in 1948 new races which were attacking Dakota were identified, and since that time it has not been possible to grow this variety in the rust areas. The possibility of other varieties of flax being similarly attacked by new rust strains is constantly present.

At the present time, Dr. Hannah is attempting to breed rust resistance into Dakota. It is one of the most widely adaptable flax varieties, and would become valuable if it could again be made resistant to rust.

Good resistance to pasmo is practically non-existent in the flax varieties grown at present, although certain varieties are more tolerant than others. Rocket is one of the less tolerant of the recommended varieties, while Marine and Redwood are more tolerant to pasmo than other standard varieties.

In seeding flax it is important that the seed should get down to moisture, but it is rarely advisable to put it down more than one-and-a-half to two inches. The field should be clean and well packed. In drier, or lighter land, the seeding rate is generally about 30 pounds per acre, but in heavier land, or under more favorable moisture conditions, it is often advisable to seed up to 40 pounds per acre.

#### Protection of **Native Range**

CPRING protection of native range. O continuing until about mid-June, not only helps to maintain stands, but also increases the total feed yield for the season. Pasture grazed the entire Two practices are recommended for protecting range in the spring. One is to spread livestock over the entire holdings, either by dividing the herd between pastures, or by moving small lots at a time from winter to summer range. Another accepted practice is to develop a crested wheatgrass pasture for spring use. Many stockmen are seeding two to three acres of this grass per animal pastured. It has been demonstrated that this acreage will produce enough feed to carry a cow during May and June throughout most of the range area during most years.

The second of these two methods is preferable, because it produces more forage per acre. The extra production may be employed to increase carrying capacity, or to assure larger carryovers.

#### Predicting Crops On Stubble

COME estimate of probable yields on Stubble land can be made, based on the amount of moisture in the soil at seeding time. Records obtained at substations, by the Experimental Station, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, over a 15-year period, show that when the depth of moist soil at seeding time is 20 inches or less, the chances of obtaining over ten bushels per acre are about one out of four. With 24 inches, the chances are one out of two, and with 30 inches, about two out of three. The average total May, June and July rainfall for these seasons was five and three-quarter inches.

The records show that if the seasonal rainfall is less than five inches, which occurs quite frequently in the drier parts of this area, the chances of obtaining a crop are reduced considerably. It is not possible to predict how much rain will fall, but past experience in a district gives some indication of how much may be expected.

The depth of moist soil can be determined fairly accurately by digging several holes in representative parts of the field. Information gained is a useful guide in deciding whether to seed stubble land or to summerfallow it. V

#### A Place For Corn

CORN can be grown to advantage on farms in southwestern Saskatchewan where different kinds of feed are wanted, though it does not generally produce as much fodder as oats or barley. It probably has a place for silage or fall pasture on farms where milk cows are kept.

Claims that corn can be used as a summerfallow substitute are without foundation in the drier areas. Corn uses the available moisture, and a wheat crop produced after a corn crop is comparable to that produced on stubble, advises the Experimental Station, Swift Current.

Experiments designed to determine the value of rows of corn a rod or more apart, used as a soil drifting control measure, demonstrated some reduction of soil drifting, but also a reduction in grain yields in the area sown to corn during the summerfallow year.

Corn should be grown in rows about three feet apart, and the land between the rows cultivated. Seeding can be done with an ordinary drill, or oneway, with the recommended spacing achieved by plugging a number of the seed runs. Corn should be seeded at approximately 30 pounds per acre.

Falconer has been found a most satisfactory variety for southwestern Saskatchewan, though North West Dent and Gehu are also used. Gehu is early and often matures seed, while North West Dent is tall and can readily be harvested with a binder. V

#### Controlling Soil Erosion

In areas where water erosion is not too severe, grassed waterways and soil-saving tillage practices have been found reasonably effective in controlling soil erosion. Reclamation of land that has been severely eroded presents some distinct problems of its own, that must be resolved before making new attempts to hold the soil.

The source and amount of run-off water must first be determined. It may be coming from a drainage area on your own land, or it may be coming from blocked road ditches, or badly placed culverts.

If the drainage basin is on your own land, a system of contour dikes may be effective in holding back the water and allowing it to soak into the land. Terraces, or diversion dikes, may be used to divert water from erosion channels, the Swift Current Experimental Station says. Diversion of the water will protect the land in the watershed, and may permit of its use for irrigation. If this is not possible, running the water over well-sodded pasture will reduce the danger of gullying.

#### Reducing Sawfly Damage

SAWFLY damage in wheat fields was more widespread, and in some instances more severe, in 1953, than during the previous four years. This increase in damage is attributed to weather conditions favoring the increase of the insect, and to an increase in the acreage sown to susceptible varieties, such as Thatcher, at the expense of sawfly-resistant varieties.

The most obvious way of reducing sawfly damage is to grow resistant varieties, such as Chinook and Rescue. Two durum wheats, Pelissier and Golden Ball, have considerable resistance to sawfly attack.

In areas where sawfly-resistant varieties are not acceptable, other precautions can be taken. Seeding wheat on sawfly-infested stubble should be avoided, if at all possible, since it will result in a very rapid build-up of the sawfly population. It is better to grow barley or oats on such land.

Delayed seeding will reduce attacks, because sawflies prefer well-matured plants in which to lay their eggs. The risk of poor harvesting weather and, in some areas, the danger of rust, may make this practice inadvisable. Damage from crops that are infested with sawflies has been reduced at the Swift Current Experimental Station by



Shart hay travel fram windraw to bale chamber ends leaf-shattering agitation keeps mare feed value in your hay. Even dry, brittle leaves are saved.

# Let your IH dealer show you why more farmers choose to own their own low-cost McCormick No. 45

- 1. Compare cost of baling with your own pto-driven McCormick No. 45 to custom rates. Total all the costs of ownership depreciation, maintenance, twine, etc. The figures will prove it's profitable to own a McCormick No. 45 baler for as little as two day's baling a year!
- 2. Compare feed value of baled hay to hay stored loose. Tests by agricultural stations show baling saves up to 500 pounds more feed-rich leaves to the acre. On 20 acres, a No. 45 could save a full year's feed for the average dairy cow!
- 3. Compare the No. 45 with other balers feature by feature! You'll find it has fewer...simpler parts. This trouble-free design gives non-stop stamina for baling hay at peak feed value long service that reduces the yearly cost of the No. 45 to a new low for balers!



Even stream of hay is maved gently to bale chamber by apen-end ouger. There is no churning of hay.

## FOR BIG HAY GROWERS AND CUSTOM OPERATORS

Now an engine-driven baler (twine or wire) that gives you all the field-proved advantages of the famous McCormick No. 45 — plus 32 new features for unsurpassed baling with new easy-to-handle 15" x 19" bales. Ask your IH Dealer to show you the No. 55!



Always sure tying. Simplified knatters, developed for McCarmick balers, have few moving parts few adjustments.

i	International Harvester Campany of Canada Limited Dept. G 208 Hillyard St., Homilton, Ont.			
i	Send me free literature indicated:  No. 45 baler catalog  No. 55 baler catalog			
į	Name			
400	Address			
k	I formacres. My principal crops are			
Ĩ	My IH dealer is			



#### INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

International Harvester products pay for themselves in use - McCormick Farm Equipment and

## DOMINION ROYAL MASTER

... the great tractor tire that out-pulls, out-works and outlasts all other tractor tires on the market. A real tough-carcass tire, GRIP MASTER gives you a deeper and wider tread, resulting

# in greater, full-width traction.

Yes, this already famous truck tire is now even greater than ever, thanks to the addition even greater man ever, manks to me addition tire of built-in ROYALON—the new high-stamina tire cord that gives extra-ply strength, up to twice as many recaps and up to 50% greater mileage! See this great new Dominion Royal Master Grip. It will help you slash costs everywhere!

Ask your Dominion Royal Farm Tire D ale for complete i for mo on tir s for your tractor, your truck or your car.





CENTURY OF SERVICE TO HOME AND INDUSTRY

swathing before the insects cut the plant stems.

Shallow, fall cultivation to break up and expose sawfly pupae, or deep tillage to bury them, will kill a high percentage of the insects, but enough always survive to present a serious problem the next year. In the final analysis, the best way to control sawfly infestations is to seed infested land with resistant crops such as oats or barley, or resistant varieties such as Rescue and Chinook.

#### Give Barley A Chance

EXPERIMENTAL data gathered in western Canada demonstrates that barley, sown early, on clean, well-prepared summerfallow, will excel other feed grains in both returns and feed value per acre.

The widespread practice of seeding barley late, to control wild oats, has clouded this fact. At the Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba, rotations in which barley is the first crop after summerfallow have proven more profitable than corresponding rotations with wheat as the first crop.

The best time to seed barley for maximum yields is around the end of the first week in May. April seedings at Brandon gave slightly reduced yields, whereas seeding after May 15 resulted in a marked reduction in yield and grade, because of heat and rust damage.

Deep seeding in a loose, dry soil will do more harm to barley yields than it will to oats or wheat. The seed should be put down far enough to get into moist soil, but putting it down further than this may result in lowered yields

Conclusive results on the effect of the rate of seeding barley are not available, though it appears that a seeding rate of not less than one and one-quarter bushels per acre and not more than one and three-quarters, will give the best returns.

#### Garnet Wheat Unsatisfactory

THE Canadian Wheat Board has a large amount of Garnet wheat in storage, and is having some difficulty in finding buyers, according to A. M. Wilson, Field Crops Commissioner, Alberta Department of Agriculture.

In the early postwar years customers were willing to buy wheat of Garnet quality, but under present conditions, when good milling wheat is available, Garnet is not selling. The suggestion has been made that if present buyer resistance continues, a greater spread in price between Garnet and other milling wheats is likely. Nothing definite has been forecast, but farmers currently growing Garnet would be well advised to shift to more acceptable varieties.

Elevator points which have Garnet in store can expect little movement of grain to terminal elevators, because Garnet would cause congestion and interfere with the disposal of higher quality grain, says Mr. Wilson. A source of surprise is the fact that many points that have substantial amounts of Garnet delivered are in areas where there is little reason to grow Garnet, and farmers who might grow Thatcher

or Saunders are voluntarily producing a crop of inferior quality.

#### Early Seeding Reduces Rust Danger

PRACTICES designed to hasten the maturity of wheat and barley crops will reduce losses, if 15B rust should attack the crops this year. Seeding as early as possible on clean land and using phosphate fertilizers are recommended practices. It is also important that the crop germinate promptly and uniformly; and this is best accomplished by planting seed with a good germination into a well-prepared seed-bed. Seed of weakened vitality may produce a thin stand, which will take longer to mature and be more susceptible to rust attack.

The uniformity of stands may be improved by seed treatment with a recommended mercurial dust, by guarding against too deep seeding, and by sowing at increased rates where the vitality of the seed is known to have been impaired, advises the Brandon Experimental Farm.

#### Improving Native and Seeded Pasture

BRUSH, such as western snowberry, that occupies a large percentage of native pasture land, can be eradicated by applying two pounds of acid equivalent per acre of 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T ester formulations. Spray should be in the form of a water spray during the month of June, when growth is lush. This treatment will also help to control gumweed, thistles and some of the broad-leaved perennials.

If native pasture production is unsatisfactory, and the pasture can be cultivated, the most successful method of renewing the stand is to thoroughly till the surface with the one-way in the early spring, harrow until a good seedbed is prepared, and drill in brome grass at 10 to 12 pounds per acre, or a mixture of brome and crested wheatgrass at a rate of seven and five pounds, respectively, per acre.

Sod-bound brome grass can often be renewed by plowing to a depth of two to three inches, followed by harrowing and packing; and not grazing the pasture until the grass is well established. Drilling in five or six pounds of seed per acre after the cultivation will help to establish a strong stand.

Chemical fertilizers for the stimulation of worn-out pasture have proved to have limited value, in experiments at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba. Ammonium phosphate (16-20-0) at 75 pounds per acre, drilled into sod in the early spring, has invigorated the stand, but the effects have largely disappeared before mid-summer. A top dressing of barnyard manure will help for two years.

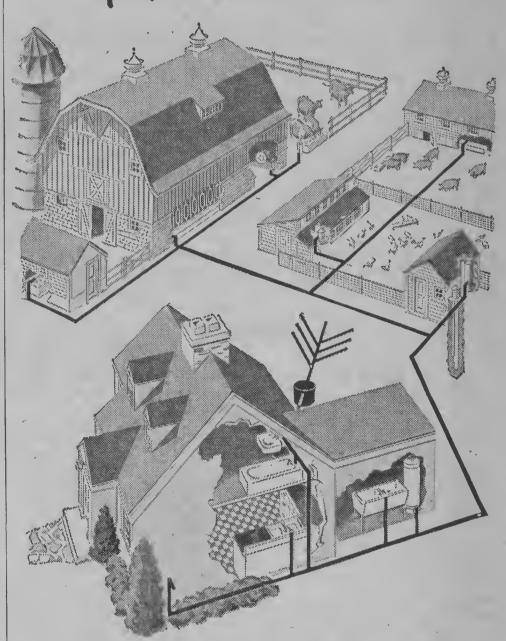
Renovation by natural re-seeding is often worthy of trial, points out the Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba, This is accomplished by light surface tilling in the spring, and by keeping the stock off until the seed stems are mature. Grazing the next year should be deferred until the seedlings are well rooted. This means that plans must be made early so that sufficient pasture land is available to allow the field to remain ungrazed for considerable periods of time.

## More comfort, more convenience for the home...

less work, more profit and greater safety for the farm...

## with CRANE

the preferred PLUMBING and HEATING



CHOOSE CRANE quality equipment to be sure of service and satisfaction.

Crane plumbing fixtures—bathtubs, toilets, wash basins, sinks, laundry tubs—are available in sizes, styles and materials to meet every need—every budget.

You can depend on Crane, too, for the steam or hot water boilers best suited to your requirements—and for all types of radiation, including Radiant Baseboard Panels.

Through Crane you can also obtain the finest water pumps and water systems to enable you to enjoy all the advantages of having running water always on tap.

Ask your plumbing
and heating contractor—or your
nearest Crane Branch—for
full information and illustrated
literature on the particular
types of equipment in which you
are interested

## CRANE

General Office: 1170 Beaver Hall Square
Montreal

7 Canadian Factories • 18 Canadian Branches

#### HORTICULTURE



Because radishes can be grown to provide a continuous supply the season through, these white leicles may be taken as heralds of spring planting.

## INSURANCE ... how millions of Canadians are voluntarily

... how millions of Canadians are voluntarily protecting themselves and their families against the cost of illness and accidents

While giant strides have been made by medical science in the past half-century, the cost of serious illness remained a very real problem for many Canadian families until quite recently.

The most generally satisfactory method of meeting this problem — health insurance — has been in existence for many years. But few people had this protection until 1940. Since then, their numbers have increased at a truly amazing rate.

Today,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  million Canadians have voluntary insurance against the burden of hospital costs. Nearly 4 million enjoy protection against surgical expense. And about 3 million have the newest form of protection: medical expense insurance. And most of these people have acquired this protection in the last ten years!

Where did all these people obtain this much-needed help?

Mostly from insurance companies, Blue Cross plans, and medical care plans which are sponsored by the medical profession. Others acquired protection from insurance co-operatives, fraternal benefit societies, employee benefit associations.

Keen competition among the various insuring agencies has brought a steady broadening of benefits and greater protection for an ever-increasing number of Canadians. Thus today most of the hazards of illness and accidental injury may be covered through the voluntary insurance plans offered by one or more of these agencies.

This striking record of achievement proves two facts: It proves that Canadians have foresight and initiative in helping themselves to meet the unpredictable costs of accidents and illness. And it demonstrates the ability of insuring agencies to provide service that meets the greatest needs of the greatest number of citizens.

The Life Insurance Companies in Canada are proud that they have been able to provide a large share of this vital service!



YOURS FOR THE ASKING—The new booklet: "Financing health services in Canada". This infarmative 31-page booklet outlines the advance of modern voluntary health insurance plans, and shows haw they camplement gavernment health services in all parts of the cauntry. Far a free copy, write to The Secretary, Joint Committee on Health Insurance, 302 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

## THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

#### Tree Planting Time Is Near

PLANTING a tree is an important event. If the tree is well chosen and the planting well done, the tree will give pleasure and benefit for many years. If it is an ornamental, it will recall the first line of the poet Keats' Prologue to Endymion: "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

The poet went on to write,

"Its loveliness increases; it will never Pass into nothingness; but still will keep A bower quiet for us, and a sleep Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing."

R. H. Dunlop, Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, calls attention to four general conditions which govern the success of tree planting. The first is hardiness and the general suitability of the plant or tree; the second is soil fertility and quality; the third is planting; and the fourth, subsequent care and moisture supply.

Planting time will soon be here, and Mr. Dunlop urges careful handling at planting time to avoid even slight exposure to the sun and the drying winds. Whether planting cuttings or young trees, he says they should be kept in pails of water, or covered with wet bags.

Plant rooted trees upright and a little deeper than they originally were in the nursery—too deep is better than not deep enough.

When digging a hole for an individual tree, dig it larger than necessary, rather than not large enough. Spread the roots out carefully. Slant the tree slightly against the prevailing wind. Cover the roots with a layer of good soil sufficiently deep, that when pressed down firmly it will hold the tree solidly in position. Water it thoroughly. Later the same day, or the following day, fill up the hole nearly to the top, water again thoroughly and cover with loose soil.

This very careful planting is only practicable where a limited number of trees are to be planted, such as fruits, or ornamentals. On the other hand, where trees or cuttings are planted for field or farmstead protection, as shelterbelts, time and labor is a factor, and tractor plows are used, in addition to tree-planting machines where trees are to be planted in large numbers.

A planting trench is opened to the required depth, with the rear plow of the gang, and the trees are set against the perpendicular or land side of the trench. When planted by hand, soil enough to hold the tree in position is pushed against the roots with the foot, a hoe, or a rake. "Packing the soil with the rubber tractor tire, plowing the balance of the soil back into the trench, and repacking with the tractor tire completes the operation," says Mr. Dunlop.

The tractor tire can be run close to the trees, and packing on one side is usually sufficient. If a tree-planting machine is used and the soil does not permit planting firmly enough, the tractor tire can be used along each side of the tree row to make sure of a good job.

Cuttings, too, which are usually eight to ten inches long and planted with a uniform slant of about 15 degrees forward, can be filled in, and packed with the rubber tire. Only a half-inch or less, at the small end, is left above the ground level, and the tractor tire can be run very close to the row of cuttings if it travels in the direction in which the cuttings are slanted.

#### Something New And Worth Watching

JOHN WALLACE, Head Gardener at the Beaverlodge Experimental Station in the Peace River District, may have discovered something of great value to prairie horticulturists. At least V. Chanasyk, horticulturist at the station, believes it is worth following up.

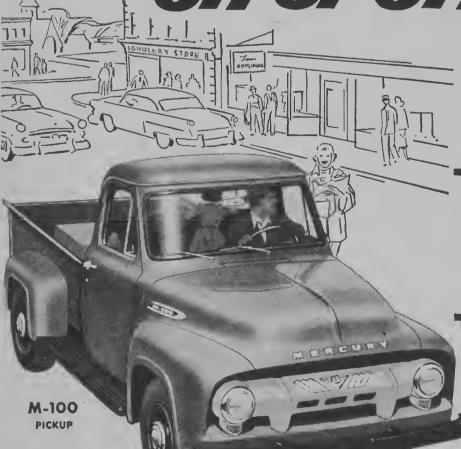
Some years ago when Mr. Wallace left the Morden Station to go to Beaverlodge, he took with him one or two strawberry varieties which were planted in ground that appeared suitable. The plants, however, did not produce many runners, and discoloration in the leaves indicated that the soil lacked some essential nutrient. Thinking that the soil might not be sufficiently acid, Mr. Wallace dug out the plants, kept a few vigorous runners, and worked in about four inches of peat moss which happened to be on hand. The next summer all the plants were thriving.

Later, after having had strawberries at the station killed out year after

# 



## Move loads for less ... on or off-the-road!



**MERCURY**: LINCOLN

Meteor =

#### FIT YOUR FARM NEEDS!

Mercury offers a wide choice of trucks for farm work, including light duty Pickup and Express models, and heavy duty models suitable for Stake or Grain bodies.

#### SAVE TIME AND EFFORT!

Wide tread set back front axle and short wheelbase give better weight distribution—easier handling in soft fields. Self-energizing brakes need less pedal pressure.

#### LAST LONGER!

Extra sturdy frame and axlestruck-tough springs-give Mercury Trucks long-lasting endurance for daily work. Invest in a Mercury Truck for year in, year out service.

#### **COST LESS TO RUN!**

Mercury V-8 engines—built by Ford of Canada—are matched to the load-capacity of the model for top operating economy, yearround dependability and long life.

#### "FAMILY" CAB COMFORT!

Full-width, non-sag seat and seat back are independently adjustable for greatest comfort. There's plenty of room for three. Large rear window is 4 ft. wide.



#### GET THE FACTS!

See or phone your Mercury Dealer for catalogues with full details about new Mercury Trucks.

MOVE IT WITH MERCURY TRUCKS FOR LESS!

MERCURY TRUCK DEALER



--- MAIL TO OUR NEAREST OFFICE Please send me Free illustrated folder on Westeel Barn Roofing and Siding. Send Free estimate on Galvanized ... Aluminum ... WESTEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED SASKATOON - CALGARY

VANCOUVER - TORONTO - MONTREAL

year, when grown under natural conditions, he again used peat moss. The plants were very vigorous, but late in September, 16 degrees of frost were registered. Believing that the plants were gone, because the buds had turned brown, he didn't cover them, and by December, at 34 degrees below zero, the ground was bare of snow. The next spring, he saw what he thought was a healthy growth of stinkweed, but a closer look revealed a flourishing stand.

It appears that further tests at the station, and plantings made the same way at other points in the district, seem to bear out the discovery of Mr. Wallace. Why the peat moss has this effect is still, however, more or less a secret, according to Mr. Chanasyk. Undoubtedly the peat moss does have soil-improving and other qualities, including the ability to retain moisture. These qualities would, therefore, contribute to the health of the plants going into the winter. It may be, Mr. Chanasyk believes, that the peat moss produces a sufficiently spongy condition of the soil that it may help to keep the fine root system of the plant from breaking during freezing and thawing weather, which of itself would contribute to winter survival.

If this effect of adding peat moss is consistently observed, heavy soils would undoubtedly benefit from an application of three or four inches of the material well worked in during the season before planting, in areas where peat moss is fairly readily available. V

#### Some Surprising Fruit Yields

N interesting news letter from the A Experimental Station (Saanichton), Vancouver Island, B.C., had to do with some of the yields secured on the Station, and in some surrounding fruit orchards. Most of these yields could well make many prairie fruit growers envious, and might even make their mouths water. Here is what the Superintendent, J. Woods, writes:

"We have recently had occasion to survey yields of tree fruits obtained through the years from Station trees, and also by growers in the area. These yields have been interesting to us and perhaps they will be to you. At least they will draw attention to the fact the tree fruits can be grown on Vancouver Island, and that we should not be unduly awed by names such as Okanagan, Wenatchee, Yakima and California.

'The average yield of 15-year-old apple trees at the Station for a fiveyear period was four tons per acre. This was for the entire orchard, Yield of Gravensteins for the same period was over five tons per acre. A local grower obtained a much heavier yield from Gravensteins, with trees closer planted (193 trees per acre). His yield was over 28 tons of fruit sold per acre with a yield in 1948 of 4,400 pounds from eight trees. This, of course, was marketable fruit. Individual trees at the Station have given very heavy yields. A 20-year old Wagener tree yielded 969 pounds and a King tree 990 pounds.

"Pears are equally impressive with an average yield for the entire Station orchard of eight tons per acre in the

period 1939-43. Average yields of five to six tons of Bartletts are common. A single tree of the Boussock variety growing off-Station yielded 700 pounds per year for a six-year period, or at the rate of 93,800 pounds per acre (134 trees per acre). This is the highest yielding pear tree that we have authentic records on.'

#### Asparagus From Seed

FOUR years ago, when I planted my package of asparagus seeds, I didn't know a thing about growing this early spring vegetable. I had heard many of my friends talk of growing it; but just to hear their discussions of the best soils, the only way to prepare seed-beds, and the continuous cultivation they were sure was essential, was enough to discourage

any green amateur.

I decided to find out whether all this attention was necessary, and I am happy to report that this tasty vegetable may be grown from seed, with no more care than any other vegetable. I used no fertilizer, no specially prepared seed-bed, and did absolutely no artificial watering, even in the first two years, when there were long dry spells. I simply planted my seeds in a row in the vegetable garden, and they received exactly as much weeding and hoeing as the other vegetables. I'll admit I looked at them a little oftener. They looked quite delicate, with fine stems and dainty foliage, and they seemed very unlikely, to my ignorant and untrained eye, to survive our cold winters, let alone become a healthy and vigorous perennial plant.

I had to transplant them in a hurry that fall, so they would be out of the way when the garden was plowed, which was not at all what I had planned. I placed them temporarily (as I thought) along the edge of the garden, where the ground wasn't worked up as well as it might have been. "But only for a little while," I assured myself. In the spring I must put them in a special bed. Somehow that bed never did get made, and they are still in the same place.

The second year they came up much sturdier and grew much taller. They looked quite decorative, with plumy, fern-like foliage. The next year they pushed miniature asparagus tips through the ground; but after that, they really produced the genuine article, and didn't we enjoy them! At the time they are ready for use, everyone is delighted to see something different on the bill of fare, and especially something green.

Artificial watering doesn't seem to be necessary, as there is usually plenty of moisture in the ground in the early spring, when they are producing their crop. Instead of the pampered aristocrat I had always imagined asparagus to be, I have found it hardy and drought - resistant, a reliable and sturdy inhabitant of our western climate. I have never provided a winter covering of any kind, and believe it to be completely unnecessary. I planted the Mary Washington variety, an early, large-stalked type, and I have certainly got my nickel's worth out of that package of seeds.-Violet M. Higgins, Sask.



#### Two Useful Lye Mixes for Poultry

There are literally dozens of cleaning and sanitizing uses for lye and water solutions on any poultry farm. Here are two of the more unusual ones which you will find most effective.

#### WHITEWASH DISINFECTANT

The U.S. Department of Agriculture recommends this lye-lime white-

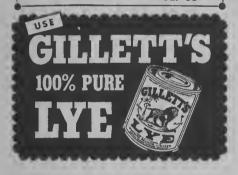
Dissolve 1 lb. of lye in 5½ gallons of water. To this solution add 21/2 lbs. water slaked (not air-slaked) lime. Apply as ordinary white-

This whitewash both improves appearance of farm buildings and also acts as a long-lasting disinfectant - the action of the lime actually prolonging the disinfectant properties of the lye.

#### DISINFECTANT AGAINST MITES

The following mite disinfectant is highly effective and also inexpensive to prepare:

Dissolve 11/2 lbs. of lye in as small a quantity of water as possible. Allow to cool. Put 3 quarts of raw linseed oil into 5-gallon stone crock. Pour in the lye solution very slowly. Keep stirring until a smooth, liquid soap is produced. Then gradually add 2 gallons crude carbolic acid or commercial creosol. Stir until resulting fluid is clear dark brown. Use 2-3 tablespoons of the mixture to a gallon of water as a spray.



#### BOMBARDIER HALF TRACKS



For year 'round use of your farm tractor, regardless of ground conditions: mud, sand, steep hills, slippery soil and snow.

IT IS THE SOLUTION TO YOUR TRACTOR PROBLEMS FOR ALL YOUR FARM WORK IN SPRING.

> ADAPTABLE TO: FORD

FERGUSON

and some models of: MASSEY-HARRIS COCKSHUTT FARMALL CASE

Write Today for Free Literature BOMBARDIER SNOWMOBILE LTD. VALCOURT, QUE., CANADA

POULTRY

#### Coccidiosis Most Costly Disease

Keep chicks in dry, healthy quarters to prevent coccidiosis, say poultrymen who have had experience with the disease

THE COUNTRY GUIDE asked a I successful poultryman, a veterinarian, and a government poultry specialist which poultry disease they thought cost flock owners in western Canada the most money. All three agreed that coccidiosis cost poultrymen more money every year than any other disease.

They agreed that it is not a mysterious disease. Scientists and most poultrymen know that it is spread by oocysts that are passed in the bloody droppings of infected chicks. They know that these oocysts thrive in wet or damp surroundings, and like nothing better than damp litter in a poultry house. Under favorable conditions they will live for over a year in an infected pasture, or in poultry houses that are not thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

They know that once these oocysts are brought onto a farm-and they can be found on most poultry farms—they lie in wait for the poultryman to relax his vigilance. He need only get just a little careless, and allow the litter in the brooder house to get damp, or the chicks to get a chill, and they will soon cause a costly sickness in the flock.

In spite of drugs to help control it, and a full knowledge of how it is attacked, the successful poultryman questioned admitted that he was not even able to control it completely on his own farm.

Unceasing vigilance seems to be the answer to it. Most poultrymen agree now, that the best plan is to see that the chicks are exposed to a very mild dose of coccidiosis, so they will build up their own resistance to it. Since it usually hits the chicks when they are from two to ten weeks old, that is the time a careful watch must be kept. First symptom is the bloody droppings which are expelled by infected birds. If these are not noticed at their first appearance the disease could spread to, and sicken, the entire flock.

The oocysts don't appear in the droppings until two days after the appearance of bloody droppings, and these will not become infective for another day. That gives three days to prepare the birds for infection.

At the first sign of bloody droppings, the University of Wisconsin recommends that visibly infected chickens should be removed from the brooder house. Then be sure everything in the house is dry, especially the litter around the water fountains. If necessary, add dry, absorbent litter.

If the chicks are on range and the houses are movable, they should be moved to a clean area with good sod.

Prompt administration of preventive drugs will build up a resistance to the disease so the remainder of the flock will not suffer. F. J. Higginson of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, recommends the sulfa drugs, sodium sulfamethazine and sodium sulfaquinoxaline, as two that are effective and easy to administer according to manufacturer's directions.



New chicks show that spring is here.

However, if a high percentage of the flock shows symptoms at one time, heat should be increased in the brooder house to prevent the birds from huddling, and piling up. Then, the feeding space should be increased, so that the weak, affected chicks do not have to compete with stronger ones for feed and water.

In spite of the available drugs, extreme care is the watchword for preventing cecal coccidiosis. The careful poultryman with healthy chicks, well-fed, and in warm, dry surroundings, is less likely to see his flock suffer. At the first sign of bloody droppings special precautions, including the use of drugs, should be taken, and the attack held to mild proportions and serious losses avoided.

#### Hens In Cages

WITH so much discussion about individual cages for laying hens, poultrymen will be interested in the comments of the University of Wisconsin on the subject. For most poultrymen, this University says, they are not to be recommended.

The reason is the high cost of the cages, and the extra care they require. For example, cost of cages is from two to four dollars per bird. Then, they must be in a heated building, so drinking water and droppings will not freeze. Labor cost is high, because droppings must be removed at least once a week. Flies will be a greater problem in these cages, too, in warm months, and more slightly cracked eggs are likely to result from cage housing.

Advantages of cage housing are also pointed out, and the chief one seems to be that it is an almost foolproof system of checking production. There are others, too. For instance, few eggs get dirty in cages, and parasite infection of the birds is reduced: Cages prevent feather picking and cannibalism among the hens, and average production is raised, because the timid hens do not have to compete with the domineering ones. V Alberta's Largest Hatchery

Turkey Poults - Ducklings - Goslings Order Now - April to June delivery All chicks 100% Cenadian R.O.P. Sired. Canadian Approved Broad Breasted Bronze Turkey Poults. Pure Bred Pekin Ducklings end Toulouse Goslings.

10% FREE CHICKS edded to ell orders if booked four weeks or more in edvence of delivery date.

WRITE FOR 1954 ILLUSTRATED CATALOG AND PRICES

#### STEWART ELECTRIC HATCHERIES

602C-12th Avenue West, CALGARY, ALBERTA

#### **Place Your Orders** Well In Advance

if you want any of our six special egg breeds or our special breed Nichols New Hampshire for broilers. The demand is increasing rapidly for these six special egg breeds, R.O.P. Sired White Leghorn X Red, White Leghorn, Rhode Island Red X Light Sussex, Rhode Island Red, Light Sussex X Red, Red X Barred Rock, they will lay at least 10% more eggs than any of our dual purpose breeds and will eat less. Nichols New Hampshires all from 1st generation stock are one of the best and most popular and most profitable breeds in the world for broilers. Read all about them in our new 1954 catalogue. Also turkey poults, older pullets.

Tweddle Chick Hatcheries Limited

Tweddle Chick Hatcheries Limited FERGUS, ONTARIO



#### **NEW AUTO PARTS and ACCESSORIES** Largest Stock In Canada

TRACTOR PARTS
TRUCK PARTS
AUTO PARTS
GEARS
AXLES
BEARINGS
MACHINE SHOP SERVICE

SPRINGS
MUFFLERS
MUFFLERS
MUFFLERS
PISTONS
RINGS
VALVES
AUTO GLASS

TRIANGLE AUTO STORES Operated by AUTO WRECKING CO. LTD. Dept. CG-1, 263-273 Fort St. Winnipeg



You make more money when you shear your own sheep—by machine. Hand-blades leave ridges—machine doesn't, so you get 10% more wool by machine and better price for it because of its longer fibre. Easy to learn to shear by machine and remove fleece from sheep in a few minutes. Save shearer's wages. SHEARMASTER has powerful, ball-bearing, fan-cooled motor inside rugged Eakelite hand-piece. Works from light socket 110-120 volts AC-DC. Built-in off-and-on switch. Professional type tension control. Includes Catalogue No. 31B-2. Has year round use for shearing the flock, tagging, crutching, removing wool from dead sheep, etc.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET "Tips on Shearing." 60 illustrations. Gives step by step, simple routine for shearing wool from sheep, leaving no wasteful ridges.

NOTE: Starting with Shearmaster powerful motor unit, you can add *Clipmaster* for clipping horses, dairy cows, dogs; *Grooming Brush* for cleaning farm animals better, faster; *Drillmaster* for quick holes in wood or metal. All four heads are interchangeable by simply removing two screws.

Sold through dealers.

SUNBEAM CORPORATION (CANADA) LTD. 321 WESTON ROAD, TORONTO 9

#### POULTRY

#### Poultry Disposal Pit

DEAD birds can spread disease, unless they are promptly removed from the flock. One of the most effective ways of getting rid of them, is into a disposal pit. Then they can cause no more damage.

A simple type of disposal pit, used on one farm, made use of an old milk can with the bottom cut out. A hole about six feet deep, eight feet long and six feet wide, was dug in the ground, and this was covered over with a slab of concrete six inches thick, holding the neck of the milk can.

Dead birds are immediately dropped into the pit, through the milk can, and the lid placed back on the can, to keep down odors.

#### What Has Research Done?

RESEARCH work at Nappan and other experimental farms the past 30 years has resulted in average egg production there jumping from about 120 eggs per year to nearly 200 eggs. While it took seven and one-half pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs at these farms 30 years ago, efficiency has been improved till six pounds will now produce a similar dozen eggs. In the last ten years alone, the amount of feed to produce a pound of chicken meat has been cut by 25 per cent.

These are only a few of the wonders that have been worked by research in Canada's poultry industry and yet such advances as these have played a big part in the development of the industry.

In the field of poultry nutrition, simple rations of unknown vitamin and mineral content have given way to complex rations containing all the nutrients of known need. While only three vitamins were recognized as essential in 1920, more than a dozen are known now to be necessary for proper growth and development.

Dark or off-colored yolks, watery whites, poor shells and foreign flavors can now be virtually eliminated if every bit of our knowledge is put to use.

Hatchability has increased by 25 per cent in the past quarter century, diseases such as coccidiosis, fowl pox, newcastle, laryngotracheitis and pullorum which once plagued the farm flock can now be successfully treated.

Research is paying off for Canada's poultrymen in a big way.

#### Poultry Don't's

J. H. DOWNS, poultryman at the Lethbridge Experimental Station, suggests a few don't's for those looking after this season's chicks. He advises:

"Don't overcrowd. Don't overheat. Don't underfeed. Don't under-water. Don't take chances. Good chicks, combined with good brooding, lay the foundation for good pullets for the laying house, and good cockerels to eat or sell."



The great Oliver "99"—the power champion of all stondord troctors. Avoilable with either gosoline or diesel engine.

## OLIVER "BIG DIESEL" Economy, Performance ...STILL THE LEADER



The versotile Oliver "88". Avoilable as a standord tractor, tricycle row crop or adjustable front axle model... with o choice of gasoline or diesel engine.



"FINEST IN FARM MACHINERY"

Bronches:

Regino • Colgory • Edmonton • Soskotoon • Winnipeg

Distributors:

La Coopérotive Fédérée de Québec, Montreal, Quebec Goodison Industries, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario Borker Equipment Compony, Fredericton, New Brunswick Atlantic Equipment, Ltd., Truro, Novo Scotio Pocific Troctor and Equipment, Ltd., Voncouver, B. C.

#### More Power Per Dollar

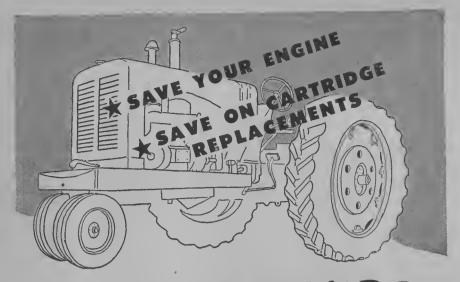
Save up to 65% of the cost of gasoline fuel with an Oliver diesel. Get smooth, husky, six-cylinder valve-in-head engine performance. The extra lugging of an Oliver diesel means extra response in your power operations.

#### **Greater Performance**

Greater versatility, and easier operation are built into each Oliver with smooth double-disc brakes and an efficient hydraulic system with constant running pump. And for further convenience, you get sealed beam headlights, comfortable rubber spring seat and recirculating ball-type steering that reduces steering effort as much as 50%.

See... drive... check the fuel economy and performance of these OLIVER "Big Diesels." Test drive an "88" or a "99" diesel. See how much you can reduce your fuel costs. Available also in gasoline models.

The OLIVER Corporation F31-4 Sixth Ave. and Halifox Street Regina, Saskatchewan	
Please send me literature on OLIVER "99" Tractors (), OLIVER "88" Raw Crap and Standard Tractars ().	
Name (Please Print)	
Address	
CityProvince	-



## EXTRA HOURS

Get this double saving . . . install KRALINATOR, the oil filter that lasts twice as long cutting cartridge expenses in half. Kralinator filtering action keeps oil free from enginewearing abrasives even when operating in clouds of dust.

KRALINATOR LIMITED Preston, Ontario



Specify

**Tractor Replacement Cartridges** 



The familiar car, the friendly wave of greeting. It's the same in thousands of Western homes . . . The Portage Mutual representative gets a welcome, every time. For he brings protection against financial loss, security against the devastation of fire and windstorm.

Nearly 70 years' experience in this form of insurance enables Portage Mutual to offer you fullest coverage—at minimum rates.

The Oldest Co-Operative In The West

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY HEAD OFFICE .. PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE WINNIPEG . REGINA . EDMONTON

#### WORKSHOP

#### Handy Spring Ideas

These ideas from readers will save time and cost on some small jobs around the farm

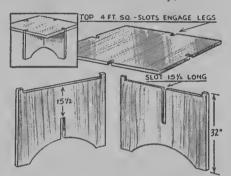
Slipproof Ladder. Before beginning painting jobs or house cleaning,



I tack sections cut from an old tire casing 'to the lower ends of my ladder. This prevents it from slip-

ping, or marking polished surfaces.-I.W.D.

Knock-Down Table. A few minutes work will build this table, to be used for picnic or general use. It is made entirely of half-inch plywood. The top measures four feet each way, and the



overall height is 32 inches. The slots cut in the top should be about an inch deep, and exactly half an inch wide to ensure a snug force fit. In use the one leg section is slipped over the other, and the top fitted on for a rigid fit.—H.E.F.

Starting Plants. Tomatoes and cabbages started in small paper cups can be transplanted without disturbing the roots. Cut out the bottom, and leave



the plant in the cup.-A.B., Sask.

Tractor Cigarette Lighter. I used to have a lot of trouble getting my cigarette lighted in the field. I would have no matches, they would be wet, or the wind would blow out the match and make me stop the tractor. To get around this I got a cigarette lighter from a garage and installed it on the tractor. It is convenient, and also reduces the fire danger, as I do not throw away matches. I also put an ash tray on the tractor to hold cigarette butts.-A.I.S.

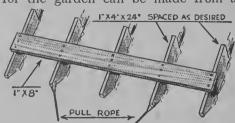
Saddle Post. I made a very handy hanger for my saddle out of an old

10 - gallon cream can. I bolted it to a post in the barn in a position where it would not stick out and be in the way. The bolts should be held on the in- OLD MILK CAN BOLTED TO POST HOLDS SADDLE side with wooden



blocks, so that they will not pull through. A coat or two of aluminum paint will prevent it from rusting .-

Row Marker. A handy row marker for the garden can be made from a



few bits of wood as shown. If weights are added and wider runners used a deep enough furrow will be cut to allow the planting of small seeds.— R.J.R.

Fish Cleaner. Here is a handy idea for cleaning the inside of a fish.

Take an ordinary nail brush, cut it in half lengthwise, between the bristles, and attach a wooden



handle to the back of the half brush as shown. This is useful for getting inside the fish.-I.W.D.

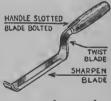
Steel in Aluminum. Before steel screws or studs are put into aluminum they should be coated with graphite



grease. This will retard the corrosion that so often makes steel screws hard to remove from aluminum.-A.B., Sask.

Hand Garden Tool. I made the hand garden tool illustrated from one-

eighth inch strap metal five-eighths of an inch wide. The blade is 2½ inches long. It is very handy for working around



hills of cucumbers, squash, melons and the like.-H.S.



Plant Protection. Many suggestions are made for protecting s m a l l plants from cutworms. The best I have seen is the simple one of saving all mailing tubes that come to the house and cutting off lengths in the spring as

you are setting out plants.-W.F.S. V

Shredding Corn. For corn hauling I took three discarded sand points, flattened them slightly, and drove

them onto the tines of my hydraulic fork. With this I lift the shocks, one at a time, onto a flat



rack, three shocks to the load. Another year I will drill a hole through the point and tine and bolt them together to remove any danger of the sand point going through the shredder .-I.W.D.



NEVER BEFORE has any pickup offered you so much for your money as this startling new International 'One Hundred'.

From front bumper to tail-light, this great new light duty truck has been engineered to give you the rugged, dependable, economical, easy-to-drive performance you expect from International—

and it's all yours at an amazingly low price.

Why not prove it to yourself today. Call your local International dealer or branch now and arrange for a drive in the sensational new 'One Hundred'... the latest, lowest-priced addition to Canada's most complete line of trucks.

### International Trucks

Standard of the Highway

#### New Economy in lowest-priced field!

New 104 hp. Economy Silver Diamond engine for quick pickup, more snap! 3-ring high turbulence pistons. Short stroke design reduces friction. High compression performance 7.0-1 ratio.

#### Easiest-to-drive pickup in lowest-priced field!

Big curved one-piece Sweepsight windshield. New soft-action springs. Soft-pedal clutch. Big, new brakes, with the largest effective lining area in the lowest priced field!



Goal of many farm youths is to own a good herd of cattle like this one.

#### **Stock-Raising** Project

Members of this Young Farmers' Club in England feed stock and auction them at their annual sale in May

MANY projects are carried on by 4-H clubs each year, and a few of these are described in The Country Guide from month to month. Tree planting projects have been illustrated, and grain clubs, which regularly bring new and better strains of seed into their district, have been reported. Public speaking groups, calf clubs and sewing groups representing many enthusiastic young farm people have all been included.

This month, in the hope that some readers will be interested in a project that is being successfully used by an overseas club, a Young Farmers' Club in England is mentioned. This group features a program designed to keep members interested, and at the same time develop special skills and business training in raising livestock.

The Culm Valley Club came into existence seven years ago, and each member since then has been raising a calf or a pig or some sheep every year. The club buys the animals, and a year later, when they have been fitted for market, the animals are sold and the club retains enough money to cover its expenses. The remainder goes back to the club members who raised them.

To be sure club members understand the business aspect of livestock farming, most parents charge for the feed and housing required by the animals, which are sold in May each year.

Calves, sheep and pigs are all included in this scheme so that members can choose the livestock best suited to their own facilities. In this club, about 50 lots are distributed each year to the members, and a lot consists of either one calf, one pig, or three sheep. Calves may not be more than a month old at time of purchase, and a price limitation is placed on both the calves and the pigs. An advisory committee buys the sheep for the club members and members draw lots to make up the groups of three.

When the club started in 1946, membership stood at 24. These members reared 7 calves and 21 sheep. During the present year, 7 calves, 72

sheep and 18 pigs are being reared by these enthusiastic young stockmen. V

#### Saskatchewan Club Bonspiel

DISTRICT 17 in Saskatchewan has had remarkable success in arousing interest in 4-H club work, through its annual bonspiel, and this year, the rink representing the Eatonia Tractor Club carried away the Halpenny trophy emblematic of its top standing. Winners over 16 other rinks, the members were Enrich Nunwieler, Heinz Young, Gordon Jones (skip), and Glen Bews. Competition was keen and a number of tie games had to be played off in extra ends. The final game was a thriller, being in doubt until the last rock was thrown and the Sanctuary Grain Club bowed out to the winners.

All day the Richlea lady curlers were busy serving hot dogs, pie and coffee to over 150 club members, club leaders and parents attending the bonspiel.

#### **How Parents** Can Help

MORE 4-H club work in farm communities now brings parents a greater opportunity to encourage their farm young people in this popular work. Without the parents' support, real success in the club is unlikely. For this reason, parents will be interested in suggestions as to how they can help, and a booklet, "Parents' Opportunities in 4-H Club Work," published in the United States, gives a few suggestions.

Everything they can do to encourage their young people, says the booklet, makes it easier for the club leader. Parents can support club work by showing confidence in the work, and enthusiasm about its accomplishments. Outside the home, they can urge their neighbors' participation, since it is usually a community project; and can bring its good results up for discussion at community, church and farm group meetings.



#### lengths...widths 6", 7" and 8", 4 or 5 ply. Klingtite Belting also supplied cut from the roll for other belt drives. GOOD YEAR FARM

round, extremely flexible belt, subject to minimum shrinkage and stretch in outdoor

use regardless of wet, dry, hot or cold weather. Every belt is mildew inhibited with Good-

Available in endless construction in various

year's exclusive process.

Goodyear farm belting is available at your local dealer. Consult him for

BELTING

all your belting needs

T.M. THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED



BY THIS FAMOUS SHOP-TESTED HOME TRAINING!

MORE CARS AND TRUCKS EVERY YEAR mean more moneymaking opportunities for trained repairmen. Let us show you how you too can start on the road to Success and Security-how you can Master all Phases of Auto Mechanics & Diesel at home in your spare time. TOOLS OF YOUR TRADE included in your course, plus other practical equipment. We show you how to make PART-TIME EARN-INGS as you progress. Our Welfare Dept. helps you with technical as



well as personal problems. Send coupon at once for FAMOUS ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "Your Future in Auto Mechanics & Diesel" and FREE LESSON. Costs you nothing to find out, so send coupon now...today! Two offices to serve you faster!

THIS ALL-METAL TOOL KIT AND SET OF GOOD-QUALITY TOOLS OF YOUR TRADE INCLUDED IN THIS COURSE.



LOS ANGELES 37, CALIF. IN CANADA: 811 WEST HASTINGS STREET VANCOUVER, B. C

MAIL TODA FAMOUS B LESSON—I	OOK AND 🛚
Antomoliva - Your Future Future Machanics Allied Mechanics	MINORAL TOROGE SIGNET MINORAL MATERIAL MATERIAL MATERIAL MATERIAL MATERIAL MATERIAL MATERIAL MATERIAL MATERIAL MATERIAL MATERIAL MATERIAL MATERIAL MATERIAL MATERIAL MATERIAL MATERIAL

#### MAIL NOW TO OFFICE NEAREST YOU! (mail in envelope or paste on postal card) NATIONAL SCHOOLS, Dept. DM-44 811 W. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER, B. C. 323 W. POLK ST. CHICAGO 7, ILL. OF Please rush free Auto Mechanics Book and free Lesson. No obligation, no salesman will call, \_BIRTHDAY\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_CANADA \_PROVINCE\_

For further information about any item mentioned in this column, write to What's New Department, The Country Guide, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, giving the key number shown in parenthesis at the end of each item, as-(17).



This stalk shredder is made with a tandem hitch bar, so disks, or other tillage tools can be pulled behind, to achieve the economy of "one-trip" operation. (New Idea Farm Equipment Company.)



This rotary cutter for shredding crop residues, and for cutting brush and heavy weed growths, has a heavy duty five-foot blade mower. It can be used for mowing pastures, orchards and parks. (Ford Motor Company.) (28) V



A plastic hover which fits most infra-red brooders provides a constant view of the chicks and poults under the lights. Effective brooding area of a four-lamp brooder is said to be increased by 60 per cent with this new hover. (Rhinehart Manufacturing



By turning the rubber-gripped handle, adjustment of this new fog gun can be made from a soft, conical fog to a hard-driving jet. The gun has a garden hose thread, and is said to be suitable for fire protection, spraying insecticides, and other applications where an adjustable pattern is required. (Bete Fog Nozzle Inc.) (30) V



"OUR D2 GETS INTO THE FIELDS 2 WEEKS BEFORE OUR NEIGHBORS... "COSTS LESS TO OPERATE THAN OUR OTHER TRACTORS... "DOES TWICE AS MUCH AS OUR 3-PLOW TRACTORS... "WORKS IN EVERY SEASON ... "

Reports Mah Choon, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

How'd you like to pull into your spring plowing two weeks ahead of your neighbors ... and accomplish up to twice as much as they do with ordinary wheel-type tractors? That's what you'll do when you become a Caterpillar owner! Consider, for example, the Cat D2 Tractor. It pulls about twice as much as a 3-plow tractor—7950 lbs.—yet develops about the same horsepower. This means you'll pull bigger loads, more bottoms, work deeper without time and fuel squandering slippage.

How'd you like to pull 4-5 bottoms, 10 hours a day for about \$2.00 fuel cost where you're now spending five or six dollars, and doing a lot less? You'll burn power-rich No. 2 furnace oil that costs much less than gasoline, yet gives more power.

How'd you like to have a tractor you can work every season...that will do all those jobs you'd have to contract for, like land clearing, building roads, ditches, dug-outs? Extra power to pull or push lets you do all those extra jobs in your spare

Those are just a few of the reasons more and more farmers are becoming Caterpillar owners. You, too, can have all these advantages by calling your Caterpillar Dealer right now, and arranging for a demonstration. You take the controls... you keep the fuel records ... you compare the work you'll accomplish. Do this, and your next tractor will be a Caterpillar Diesel Tractor!

Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill., U.S.A.

----FREE CARTOON BOOKLET

DIESEL FARM TRACTORS . TOOL BARS . IMPLEMENTS



	Coterpillar Troctar Co. Peoria, III., U.S.A. Dept. CG34
	Send me a free capy af "Power Farming."
	I farmacres, withacres af crap ground.
٠	I have the fallowing tractars
	Name
	Address

#### Final Payment on 1952-53 Wheat Account The Canadian Wheat Board las

The Canadian Wheat Board last month commenced issuing cheques covering the final payment on wheat delivered to the Board during the 1952-53 crop year. The final surplus in the pool was slightly over \$58,282,000 after deducting P.F.A.A. levy and final payment expenses and adding estimated interest earnings subsequent to January 30, 1954, the date on which the pool period was closed. Net surplus payable to producers amounted to an average of 10.394 cents per bushel on deliveries of 533,017,000 bushels.

Payments on the principal grades of wheat were as follows: No. 1 Northern 9.653 cents per bushel; No. 2 Northern 9.963 cents per bushel; No. 3 Northern 10.341 cents per bushel; No. 4 Northern 13.454 cents per bushel; No. 5 wheat 9.292 cents per bushel; No. 6 wheat 14.397 cents per bushel and Feed wheat 14.679 cents per bushel.

Prior to the deduction of the P.F.A.A. levy the net price realized by producers for No. 1 Northern wheat basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver was \$1.8187 per bushel which corresponded with a realized price of \$1.8356 per bushel for the 1951-52 pool.

The largest payments went to producers delivering Durum wheats. The final payments on the principal grades of Durum wheat were as follows: No. 1 Amber Durum 45.747 cents per bushel; No. 2 Amber Durum 47.472 cents per bushel; No. 3 Amber Durum 53.646 cents per bushel and No. 4 Amber Durum 52.115 cents per bushel. Producers realized a net price for No. 1 Amber Durum basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur of \$2.2330 per bushel as compared with \$1.8356 per bushel in 1951-52. The high final payments on these grades of Durum wheat were due to a very active demand and a limited supply not only in Canada but in other exporting countries.

#### **Quotas and Shipping Preferences**

The Canadian Wheat Board has increased delivery quotas to six and seven bushels at certain specified points across western Canada in order to utilize available storage space to the fullest advantage. It may be assumed that this policy of making additions to local delivery quotas will be continued as storage space becomes available at various points.

So long as terminal elevator capacity is fully utilized movement of grain from country elevators will depend upon the volume of domestic and export sales. Under these conditions, and in order to ensure adequate supplies of types of grain in greatest demand, the Canadian Wheat Board has found it necessary in recent months to place definite restrictions on movement of some grains, and wheat in particular, to Lakehead terminals. At the same time it was necessary that 'the Board provide the opportunity, insofar as possible, for all producers to deliver their initial quota of three bushels per specified acre. Accordingly, it has been the practice of the Board, for the past several months, to embargo shipments of certain grains from points where producers had completed delivery of existing quotas in order that boxcars might be concentrated at other points.

This procedure with respect to grain shipments to the Lakehead has been abolished and replaced by a different plan. Until further notice, shipments from all points will be controlled by the Board through approval of shipping orders. Permits for such shipments will be issued for specific grades and specific points on application of the elevator companies. In granting such permits the Board will take into account the anticipated demand for particular grades and also the desirability of improving grain storage conditions at points where producers have been unable to deliver their quotas. This selectivity of shipment is resorted to because of the extent to which terminal elevators continue to be con-

It is of the utmost importance to avoid having the terminal elevators plugged with grades of grain which might remain there for a prolonged period of time thereby blocking further shipments from country points and possibly resulting in the loss of sales because the required grades of grain are not available in terminal position. For example, it is well-known that the supply of No. 2 Northern wheat at Lakehead and Eastern Terminal points is very plentiful. Thus, additional shipments to the Lakehead of that particular grade will go to the bottom of a priority list. On the other hand, prospects are much better for the movement of such grains as No. 6 wheat, and various grades of oats, barley, rye and flax

No doubt elevator agents at the different delivery points across the prairies will impress on their customers the importance of these priorities of demand when making deliveries of grains to country elevators. During the next month or so they may be expected to urge customers to make their allowable deliveries in grains other than No. 2 Northern wheat.

#### Price Criticism Answered

Because of the Canadian Wheat Board's decision to reduce the Lakehead price of wheat by seven cents a bushel, overseas buyers who had made commitments for shipment from Vancouver protested that the action of the Board was putting them at a disadvantage in relation to shipments from Atlantic ports. The complaints were deemed sufficiently serious for the chief commissioner of the Board to fly to the United Kingdom in order to clear up the misunderstanding. A full explanation of the price change expressed before a gathering of the Liverpool trade resulted apparently in a satisfactory clarification of the points in dispute.

Prior to the reduction of seven cents per bushel on Lakehead quotations, the Wheat Board's policy was to maintain a uniform export price at principal shipping points—the Lakehead, Vancouver and Churchill. A rise in freight rates in Canada and a lowering of ocean freight rates had the effect of giving Vancouver a considerable advantage over the other shipping points. As a result sales for shipment from the



Western Canadian farms are bigger . . . need greater areas of roofing to protect vital assets. To stand up year after year to our punishing Western climate, this roofing must be tough, rugged and resilient. Roofing materials made from low-grade felt base and ordinary by-product asphalts, cannot meet these stern requirements. Good roofing, made from high-grade, specific components is demanded!

#### **DUROID ROOFS LAST LONGER**

All Duroid roofings, whether shingle or rolled, are built on a strong, highly absorbent felt base, capable of maximum saturation. The asphalt used in Duroid roofing is made specifically for the purpose, and is not a by-product. These factors give Duroid roofing extra strength, extra body and extra years of service . . . and give Western Canadian farmers extra value for every dollar invested in roofing.

#### DUROID ROOFS COST NO MORE

Buying proven quality is sound farm management. When you buy Duroid roofing it costs no more . . . and you're *sure* of quality.



PLANTS AT LLOYDMINSTER AND VICTORIA

#### **COMMENTARY**

Lakehead declined sharply relative to shipments out of Vancouver.

In recent months Britain has been purchasing most of her wheat requirements basis Vancouver, bringing it through the Panama Canal and thus enjoying a price differential over Eastern Port purchases. The new system means that the British will buy basis Vancouver, Montreal or Halifax and get the same delivered basis price regardless of the port of shipment.

The action by the Board was obviously motivated by the desire to encourage the movement of stocks out of eastern positions for, unless sales can be increased before the opening of navigation, movement of grain from country elevators in Manitoba and Saskatchewan could come to a standstill. Rail shipments from the Lakehead have been relatively light this winter. Between August 1, 1953, and March 10, the Fort William-Port Arthur terminals have loaded out only 14 million bushels to boxcars compared with 46 million bushels during the same period of the 1952-53 season. Biggest decline in rail shipments has occurred in wheat shipments which dropped from 24 million bushels to 2 million bushels over the same

#### Wheat and U.S. Farm Policy

Recent developments in the United States tend to confirm the view that the administration is determined to liquidate at least a major portion of the surplus stocks of agricultural products now held in that country. According to a report released last month, the Commodity Credit Corporation holds under loan or purchase agreement account, some 500 million bushels of wheat. It is predicted that the government will end up with 450-500 million bushels when loans fall due. Add to this an inventory of 440 million bushels and the government is the potential owner of 890 million bushels.

A few months ago the Commodity Credit Corporation announced that it would offer wheat outside the International Wheat Agreement at prices corresponding to subsidized prices for I.W.A. wheat. However, this measure did not prove fully successful having accounted for sales of something in the neighborhood of three million bushels.

More recent plans involved acceptance of soft currency in exchange for surplus farm products, the funds from such sales to be used for military aid in foreign countries. Congress has voted a fund of one billion dollars for this purpose. Immediate results from these arrangements have been the sale of 15 million bushels of wheat and 4 million bushels of barley to Japan. Presumably the Japanese currency received in this exchange would be used to build up the arms procurement plan in Japan. A similar deal is reported. to be in the negotiating stages with Spain which if successful would undoubtedly result in the improvement of military installations in that country.

Obviously, Canadians are feeling some concern as to the possible effects of the U.S. policy upon normal trade channels and the market for Canadian agricultural products. While the purchasing country is said to provide a guarantee that their purchases of U.S.

surplus farm commodities will not interfere with their normal purchases there is some doubt as to the final effect. A Canadian-Japanese trade treaty about to be signed is reported to carry a provision which guarantees basic Canadian products against unfair competition in Japan. In recent years that country has provided a substantial market for Canadian wheat and barley. In answer to a question raised recently in the House of Commons with reference to reported dumping of wheat and barley on the Japanese market, Trade Minister Howe stated:

"Steps have been taken to safeguard the position of Canadian wheat and barley in the Japanese market for the next two years."

The United States government is apparently anxious to avoid any disruption of normal trade channels but on the other hand it is equally desirous of disposing of its surplus farm products. Time alone will show what effect this will have upon Canadian trade. V

#### Wheat Exports: A Statistician's View

Statistical evidence indicating possible exports of Canadian wheat and flour amounting to 307 million bushels in the current crop year was presented in the Manitoba legislature a few weeks ago by Gurney Evans, M.L.A., a well-known grain statistician. This would compare with exports of near 386 million bushels in the last crop year.

Mr. Evans said that in the period from 1941 there had been a remarkable consistency in the proportion of total exports of wheat taking place in the first half of the crop year. This proportion, on the average, amounted to 45.4 per cent of the total export during the crop year. In the first six months of the present crop year, exports had totalled 138,341,000 bushels; if this represented 45.4 per cent of the total for the year, exports during the remaining six months would amount to 169 million bushels bringing the total by July 31 to 307 million bushels.

The statistical evidence was cited during debate on a motion by Harry Shewman (Ind.—Morris) asking for federal government loans on farmstored grain. Mr. Evans was speaking neither for nor against the farm storage plan but was presenting figures for the use of the members. While he was not forecasting future trends, Mr. Evans' data may be considered by many to be refreshing and encouraging in view of much of the pessimism which has been apparent of late.

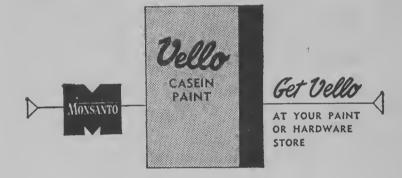
The statistical data on which Mr. Evans based his findings was as follows:

Canadian Export Wheat and Flour (Bus.) Carryover

	Aug. 1-	%	Feb. 1-		Mill.	
	Jan. 31	Total	July 31	Total	Bus.	
1953-54	138.341					
1952-53	190,687	49.4	195,218	385,905	363	
1951-52	154,858	43.5	200,967	355,825	217	
1950-51	104.664	43.4	136,296	240.960	189	
1949-50	119.355	53.0	105.782	225,137	112	
1948-49	101,490	43.7	130,839	232,329	102	
1947-48	96,962	49.7	98,020	194,982	77	
1946-47	107,768	44.4	135,090	242,858	87	
1945-46	206,506	60.2	136.677	343.183	73	
1944-45	138,708	40.4	204,237	342,945	258	
1943-44	152,582	44.4	191,173	343,755	357	
1942-43	77,449	36.1	137.252	214.701	595	
1941-42	106,441	47.1	119,387	225,828	423	
1940-41	69.874	30.2	161.332	231,206	480	

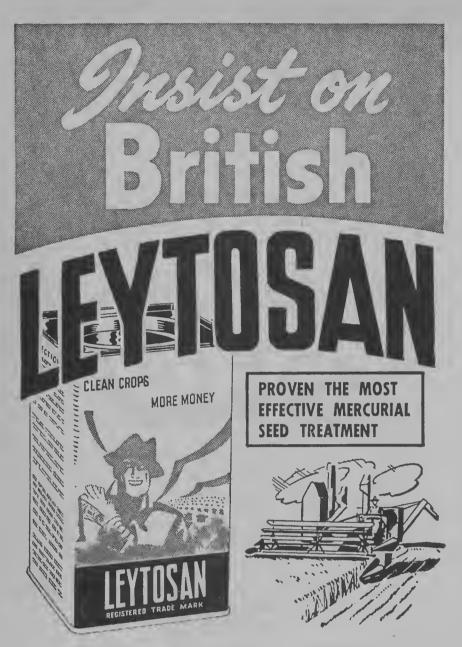


You can start redecorating your walls and ceilings right away! With Vello, the cost is so low there's no need to wait. **Do it yourself in one application.** No lingering paint odor—you can occupy the room the same day. Vello comes in a rainbow of shades and colors—ready to give your home lasting beauty.



When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide





For twenty years Leytosan mercurial free-flowing powder has been a favorite with Canadian farmers... and with good reason. Other products may come and go but farmers have learned that the high quality and effectiveness of this great seed treatment has never changed.

It is an established fact that mercurial seed treatments are the most effective in the control of soil-borne diseases. So, take a tip from 20,000 Canadian farmers and treat your seed grain with Leytosan.

#### **CHECK THESE FEATURES:**

- Increases yield
- Improves grades
- Stops smut
- Practically Odorless
- Helps check root rot
- Free-flowing

In wire-worm areas use the dual treatment Leytosan G-91 to control wire-worm and smut. Don't be satisfied to control wireworm only.

For further information write:

LEYTOSAN (CANADA) LIMITED
345 HIGGINS AVE., WINNIPEG



#### Notes from British Columbia

The pot always boils in the Coast province and the present is no exception

by C. V. FAULKNOR

Range seeding trials. A new firm of professional agrologists, based in Vancouver, has boldly tackled, on a large scale, the problem of central B.C.'s depleted ranges. The plan: range reseeding by air. Their efforts are backed by a group of ranchers, technical men, and other interested people who feel that the problem is too urgent to await the usual long-term experiments conducted on a small-plot basis.

The firm, B.C. Agricultural Consultants Ltd., has laid out a series of 14 experiments over a wide area of B.C.'s grazing land, in spots thought to be typical of ranges that need attention. The areas had to be accessible and under some form of supervision, so that progress reports may be submitted from time to time. Five cattle ranches and the Department of Indian Affairs are co-operating by providing land and personnel to give the experiment coverage from central B.C.'s Chilcotin plateau to the Osoyoos Indian Reserve, near the U.S. border. Skyway Air Services, of Langley, provide the pilot and plane.

Seed chosen for the trials was Rhizoma alfalfa, chiefly because of its creeping habit, and its hardiness under extremes of drought and cold. Seeding commenced January 11 in the Chilcotin area, the aircraft skimming the snow-covered ground at a height of six feet and a speed of 90 miles an hour. It laid an even swath 45 feet wide. By "calibrating" the plane, it was possible to obtain a count of about 20 seeds per square foot. "Pattern" of the seed was reported as perfect; and the operation more efficient, in area coverage, than was possible with a seed drill. (Seed drills that will do 90 miles an hour are hard to find.)

Idea for the trials came when Stan Weston of the Consulting Service, met Henry Koster of Empire Valley Ranching Co. during a visit to the Chilcotin, and became interested in ranching problems. Later, they discussed aerial seeding, with technicians of both the U.S. and Canadian departments of agriculture, and the plan was born "to provide at least some of the answers," as Weston put it.

The very initiative which sparked the plan provides one good answer to a certain Calgary scribe who recently suggested that today's agrologists are not "on the ball."

Green pastures. The North Okanagan's Green Pastures Program (interior counterpart of the coast's grassland clubs) is being geared for a record run this year. Target for 1954 is 1,500 acres of newly seeded pasture, and a whopping 50,000 tons of grass si'age. Also on the agenda is expansion to include farms in the Revelstoke, Malakwa, Grindrod, and Mara districts, which will mean a total membership of about twice that of all the Coast clubs combined. They do things in a big way in the B.C. Interior.

This year too, an Okanagan grasslander will emerge as "Grassman of the Year." During the summer months district agriculturists will list the ten best pastures. A scoring committee will then make a final selection sometime in August.

"There was no scoring in 1953 because my men were unable to visit all the pastures involved," states G. A. Luyat, chairman of the Green Pastures Program. "However, pastures seeded then will be better developed this year, making scoring that much easier."

New grassland seedings last year totalled 1,000 acres. Most of the crop went for silage, trench and stack methods being employed in many cases for the first time. These proved quite successful, although spoilage ran fairly high in most of them. Chief cause of this was overheating, and in the process the silage lost nutrients, to some degree. However, the bulk of it remained palatable to cattle—final arbiters in a case of this sort.

Reviewing results, operators felt a four-inch dirt cover applied immediately after packing would have helped to seal off the air, but all agreed that the lessons learned will mean better silage for "Green Pastures" in 1954. The advantage of "preserved pasture" in January was well worth a bit of experimenting.

Milk. The milk question still continues to boil. Four of the largest independent distributors on the lower mainland have informed their bonding companies, and the B.C. government, that after March 31 they will no longer continue to post bonds as required by Milk Board regulations. Crux of their decision is a Board order guaranteeing the producer \$5.03 per hundredweight, on milk going to the fluid market. Result of their decision will be cancellation of their distributors' license and any operation thereafter will be illegal, and subject to prosecution.

Price de-control above the producer level, and a greatly expanded production in the milk-shed has brought keen competitive conditions back to the Vancouver market, the distributors say. Fixed costs in the face of falling returns are causing a price squeeze, which will put them out of business. Under the de-control order, only producer organizations have any control over their costs.

Biggest producer organization of them all, the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association (accounting for 48 per cent of the area's milk), is calling in turn, for restoration of price controls at all levels. They charge that wholesale price-cutting meant that farmers must take a settling rate much lower than the \$5.03, for milk going to the fluid and manufacturing markets.

On Vancouver Island, where both the guaranteed fluid price and settling rates average a good deal higher than those of the Fraser Valley, there are few kicks about prices. Chief complaint is that there is a mounting milk surplus (real or imaginary, depending on where you sit) caused by the decision that Fraser Valley producers shall have a quota of the Island market throughout the year. Previously, the mainland shipped there only dur-

ing the short winter season of low production. Now there would be competition in the flush summer months. Warned one Milk Board official: "The marketing set-up will not succeed unless there is complete co-operation between all parties concerned. Unfortunately, the attitude of many, toward control, is that they can use it when they want it, and discard it when they don't"

Mechanical hop pickers. The handpicking of hops will soon be a thing of the past in the trellised fields of the Lower Fraser Valley. This year will see installation of a mechanical picker at the Kent farm of John I. Haas Hop Company, which means that between 300 and 400 itinerant hop pickers will be seeking other jobs late this summer.

Installation of the picker is part of a \$75,000 modernization program at the big Haas plantings. Other improvements will include a new warehouse and central drying kiln. In short, all the gimmicks of a factory production line—another step toward making agriculture more a business and less a "way of life."

Oldtimers who know their Valley will be permitted a few nostalgic thoughts in the years ahead, when they recall the bustling picker camps, the smell of cooking fires, the romances and the fights. Progress is not all gain. Mechanical pickers don't buy armloads of groceries, or shoot their bank-rolls in town, on Saturday night.

The disguised potato. "United States potato men are unloading their surpluses on B.C. markets to the tune of two-thirds of our current consumer requirements," announces the B.C. Federation of Agriculture, "and this at a time when we have surplus stocks of top quality potatoes of our own." Another sore spot is that these foreign imports gain entry free of duty, while B.C. growers have no similar privilege on U.S. markets, but must face an American tariff of from \$7.50 to \$15 per ton.

Capping it all, is the "Case of the Disguised Potato," which is causing agricultural sleuths a good deal of concern on the local markets. U.S. shippers have been trying to pull a fast one on B.C. housewives by offering an "early, red-skinned" potato that showed a remarkable talent for sprouting when displayed on the stands. Investigation revealed them to be old-crop, white-skinned potatoes which had been dyed red and then waxed to give that new-potato look. Potatoes with make-up! Shades of Max Factor—what won't they think of next!



"Yep . . . they're definitely milder . . . (urp)."

# what has happened to the price of Gasoline on the Prairies?

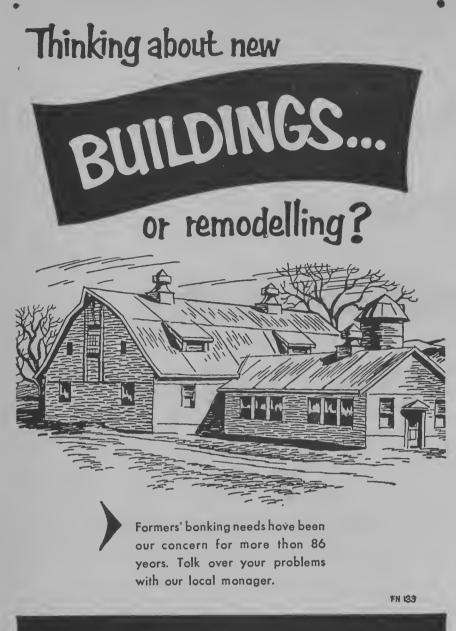
Gasoline prices on the prairies have dropped. While the cost of nearly everything else we buy has gone up, the price of petroleum products has done better than hold the line.

Since 1948, the average wholesale price of gasoline on the prairies has *decreased* more than 12%\*. In the same period, the cost of living has gone up 20.2%.

By finding new sources of oil, the oil industry has held down the price of petroleum products.

\* Based on wholesale prices in principal cities. The wholesale price is what the oil company receives and does not include provincial tax or dealer margin.

CANADIAN PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION







#### Canada Cement company Limited



CANADA CEMENT BUILDING, PHILLIPS SQUARE, MONTREAL

SALES OFFICES: MONCTON, QUEBEC, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, CALGARY

#### Crystal-Gazing at Tomorrow's Food

Square eggs, potatoes that taste like apples, and a custard fruit flavored to taste

by W. O. MURPHY

In recent years, scientists have turned their attention to food production, and as their experiments continue we can expect startling ideas as far as food is concerned. For instance, they are now trying to produce a streamlined turkey with short legs and neck and a flattened breastbone, so that the bird will fit into an average oven without difficulty!

Fruit merchants will be interested to know that a streamlined watermelon was grown under special conditions not so long ago, with the result that a miniature fruit was achieved with considerably more succulence. Other recent experiments successfully produced thin-skinned lemons without knobs, and dead-straight bananas, which will undoubtedly save a lot of packing space.

To top everything, however, square eggs are the latest idea. They will be easier to pack, safer and cause less breakage. Scientists have discovered that they can be produced by reducing the amount of lime in hens' food so that the eggs are almost shell-less. They can then be coated with a special hardening substance and placed in cubical molds to set.

There will be special powders, too, that will give any flavor desired. One powder poured into a pot of stew will give it a lamb flavor, while others would just as easily give it ham or chicken flavors.

It will not be so long either till the average person will be able to carry ice cream around in his pocket and nibble it, as if it were a block of chocolate. Of course, it will not be so cold, but, nevertheless, it will have the virtues of ice cream (?—ed.).

Jam is only one of many things that will be revolutionized. Indeed, if experiments are successful it may not be very long till it will be possible to break a piece of jam block, add water and have strawberry, peach, apricot or marmalade ready to serve. Furthermore, the bulk, flavor and appearance will be there, and more important, it will be jam as we always knew it.

As for butter, plans are underway in some countries to produce it in a form rather like dried eggs. When water is added it will be ready for use. Milk, too, has been made into small cubes, which can be conveniently carried.

Flaked cheese, which is natural cheese minus the water, is another new product, and can easily be broken up, eaten as it is, or used for cooking in the normal way. Again, when needed, dehydrated cheese can be mixed with water to form a dough-like flour, and in this state can be molded into any shape desired.

At the moment growers of citrus fruits are experimenting with dried pulp for export. The fruit, including oranges, is pressed into sheets about the thickness and texture of lightweight leather. This dried fruit would also be suitable for making marmalade and other fruit products.

And speaking of fruit, there is another new idea. It is the cherimoya, a fruit that tastes like custard, flavored with peach, pineapple and vanilla. It was so named by the Indians of Peru. The name means "cold around fruit."

Plans are also well underway to produce the perfect potato. A special greenhouse will be used and all the doors leading from it will not lead into the open air, but into corridors. In addition, all openings will be screened with the finest possible mesh, to keep out insects which carry microscopic germs.

By means of chemical injections, apples and pears have been produced twice the normal size, while another type of injection gives seedless tomatoes, cucumbers and marrows.

Research workers have even been successful in producing fruit trees which can be grown in tubs and pots. Again, most of the well-known popular varieties of apples and pears can now be made available in midget style—midget, that is, as far as the trees themselves are concerned. For the fruits, in some instances, are bigger than those produced by trees of normal height. (Don't swallow all of this paragraph, and chew some of the others thoroughly.—ed.).

A new spray means that apples can be more firmly attached to trees, thus preventing a premature and costly fall; while another special spray can hold back fruit flowering for several weeks, thus opening up tremendous opportunities in orchards where early frost does considerable damage.

One of the most startling developments to come out of research laboratories is the "repeating" raspberry plant that yields two crops each season. The yield each time is about the same and the berries are large and

A manhood that has been in war must be transferred to the cause of peace before war can lose its charm and peace be venerable to men.—

Emerson.

tasty. However, the plant will not be available until it has been thoroughly tested as to its adaptability to different kinds of soil and climate.

There seems no end to food surprises that lie ahead. Tomatoes are being grown that look like long, red bananas, and flowers can be transformed into peculiar-looking cucumbers. Potatoes that look like apples, and even taste like them, are being developed, and a special spray has been used on coffee beans to make them ripen at the same time. Normally, coffee beans ripen at uneven periods with the result that the crop has usually to be harvested every day, so the advantages of this spray should be almost revolutionary.

#### What's news at Inco?

## IIIS MINE salf conditioned

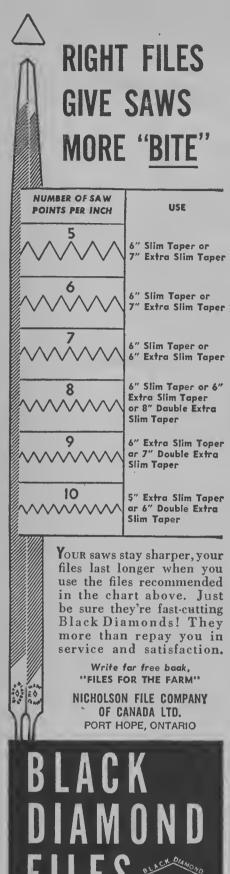
To provide fresh, clean air and good working conditions for the miners, Inco engineers devised an unusual air conditioning system for the "Caving" project of the Creighton mine. They drove a special ventilating shaft from down in the mine up to the surface. At the top of this shaft is a 20-ton fan standing 42 feet high.

This fan sucks out the stale dust-laden air and causes clean, fresh air to flow down into the mine at the rate of 300,000 cubic feet per minute.

The fan's twelve nickel bearing stainless steel blades can be adjusted in pitch to increase the flow of air as the mining operation is expanded in the future.



\* THE NTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY





**EVERY PURPOSE** 

Made in Canada for more than 50 years

VIOBIN (CANADA) LTD., Dept. 3-C

1156 Kingsway, Vancouver, B.C. 1125 Talbot St., St. Thomas, Ont.

SEND FOR FACTS
about the outstanding

NEW PUMP

for FIELD SPRAYERS

Exclusive Standard Equipment
on 1954 Field Sprayers

GOLDEN ARROW SPRAYERS
Calgary LTD. Alberta

#### Red Fife, A Remarkable Survival

This Saskatchewan farmer has grown Red Fife wheat and kept it nearly 100 per cent pure, for fifty years

by R. E. McKENZIE

**7** HEN the Barr colonists pitched their tent city at Saskatoon, in the spring of 1903, en route to northwestern Saskatchewan, Red Fife wheat was just beginning to put western Canada on the map, as a topquality, grain-growing country. In the same year, the department of agriculture for the Northwest Territories had this to say about Red Fife wheat: "While no other variety of wheat is likely entirely to displace the standard wheat of the northwest, Red Fife, there has been, on the part of our farmers, a genuine desire to secure a variety which would ripen a little earlier and so escape the danger of frost, which frequently seriously affects immature grain in backward seasons."

Also, in 1903, Dr. Charles Saunders made the cross from which he later produced Marquis, an early maturing variety which largely took over from Red Fife, and made wheat growing possible on many million more acres.

Among the Barr colonists who made the trek to the west that spring, over half a century ago, was a young Englishman named Thorpe, who settled near North Battleford. Naturally he grew wheat and like most other farmers of the day, the wheat was Red Fife. Eventually Thorpe developed a three-quarter section farm of light, sandy loam, which warmed up early in the spring. Here the Red Fife could be planted early, to ripen before the fall frosts, and rust was no problem in the northwest. The yields were good, the straw was long for easy handling, and it usually went into top grades at the elevator. Over the years, Thorpe's Red Fife wheat provided a satisfactory standard of living for this bachelor farmer.

Fifty years after Thorpe began growing Red Fife on his sandy loam in R.M. 437, the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture picked this municipality for sampling, in its province-wide Seed Grain Survey. Fortyfive farmers in the municipality were visited during the spring of 1953, and two pounds of their seed wheat was taken, to find out how many weed seeds were being sown, and what the seed would grade. The enumerators also had a questionnaire for each farmer to complete, which asked such questions as the variety being grown, how the seed was cleaned and whether it had been treated.

One of the farms visited for a sample was Mr. Thorpe's. The colonist was no longer young, but he was still farming—and surprisingly enough, still growing Red Fife wheat. He said his seed traced back to Registered stock bought in the spring of 1911. Since then he had grown this stock continually, cleaning the new seed on the farm each year, and thereby avoiding mixtures with other varieties.

To make sure that Thorpe's seed really was Red Fife, a sample was sent to the Scott Experimental Station where Tony Kusch, the cerealist, grew a small plot. Sure enough, reported

Kusch, it was Red Fife wheat, nearly 100 per cent true to variety, and the only Red Fife sample in 1,500 collected during the survey. Of the other 44 samples collected in this municipality, 43 were Thatcher wheat, the recommended variety, and one was Saunders.

The story of the introduction of Red Fife wheat to Canada is well known. It started in 1842, when a Mr. David Fife, in Ontario, wrote to a friend in Scotland, asking him to send him some wheat seed to try out. The friend is thought to have obtained a sample out of a shipment to the port of Glasgow, from Danzig. He sent this to Fife, who planted it in the spring. It turned out to be winter wheat that failed to head -all but one plant, which produced five stems. Three of these were eaten by a cow which broke through the fence around the plot, but two heads ripened and the seed from these was gradually increased, to become known as Red Fife.

Eventually Red Fife, which was a good wheat in Ontario, found its way westward to Manitoba where the Selkirk settlers grew it. It was even better suited to the West, than to the East, and its high baking quality appealed to the British millers. Even today, they still say that there has been nothing to equal the Red Fife wheat grown on the fertile plains of the West, during those early years.

Despite its late maturity, Red Fife spread westward, and in 1911, the year Thorpe bought his Registered seed, the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture reported that 5,200,000 acres of wheat were grown in the province that year, nearly all of which was seeded to Red Fife. Along with Red Fife, however, there were also small acreages of such varieties or strains as Marquis, Russian Marquis, Preston, Stanley, Club, Blue Stem, Huron, Velvet Chaff, Percy, Pringles, Champlain and Chelsea as well as Northern Fife, Scotch Fife, and White Fife, all thought to be second cousins or local strains of Red Fife.

By 1915, Marquis, with its higher yields and earlier maturity, had largely replaced Red Fife and extended the wheat empire across some 20 million acres in western Canada, in addition to many million acres in the United States. Rust spurred on the search for resistant varieties with other improved qualities, and eventually the mighty Marquis was supplanted by Regent, Renown, Apex, and by Thatcher which alone occupies 80 per cent or better of the Saskatchewan wheat acreage. Its position is presently being threatcned by such new varieties as Selkirk, Chinook, Lee and Lake.

But in northwestern Saskatchewan, on the Thorpe farm, the latest developments in new wheat varieties have yet to make a dent. Red Fife, the wheat which opened the West and has been on the go for well over 100 years, still reigns supreme. And financially, it's not doing too poorly either, for Mr. Thorpe, with 50 years' experi-

conserve moisture
and topsoil
by deep plowing
with GLENCOE!



The rugged Glencoe sub-tiller plow breaks up the hardpan, allowing moisture to be absorbed faster and deeper. The exclusive power lift (or alternative hydraulic lift) enables the plow to be raised or lowered, instantly—from the tractor seat. Penetration may be set at any depth up to 14". Each shank has strong double springs for fast, trouble free clearance of obstacles. Write for free folder.

Sask.: Midtown Farm Equipment Ltd.,
120 Avenue A. North, Saskatoon—Farm
Equipment Distributors Ltd., Lorne St.
& 7th Ave., Regina.
Manitoba: Allied Farm Equipment Ltd.,
Sutherland Ave. & King, Winnipeg.
Alberta: Northwest Farm Equipment Ltd.,
7th Ave. & 6th St. E., Calgary.





#### Order Your Nursery Stock Now

MANITOBA

BRANDON

Hardy Manitoba Grown Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Ornaniental and Shade Trees, Windbreaks, Conifers, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Hedges and Perennials. Write for Free Illustrated Catalog, WALLACE NURSERIES LTD.

#### LONELY? Want To Get Married?

Many beautiful girls and handsome men are searching for Love, Romance and Marriage. For an illustrated magazine send 10c coin or stamps, limited offer. Please state your age. Get Acquainted Club, Box 231, Regina, Sask.

ence in the growing of Red Fife, spends each winter quite comfortably at the coast. No doubt he often thinks of that spring in 1903, when the Barr colonists folded their tents at Saskatoon to begin the long trip to the

northwest; and of course, about his first crop of Red File wheat.

(Note: R. E. McKenzie is director, Plant Industry Branch, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, Regina. ed.)

#### Wind Erosion, And Its Results

A colorful account of the waste and tragedy that follows in the wake of careless farming

by H. A. MORTON

FALL is famous for its stubble fields, its sun-soaked days, its mornings made memorable by the arc of mallard wings and the boom of prairie chicken. In the fall, however, come the worst winds. Gentle at first, soon fitful and cranky, and all given to sudden gusts that whirl the leaves and twist the strawstacks, they grow strong and cruel as sin on a night out. Temptation is all around on the resting, well-worked farms, where every black square of soil is a lure to lustful winds that bring destruction with their wooing.

Each gust which tosses topsoil, and rolls the grains, gathers more and more, and contributes its portion of dust to the swelling clouds of "dirt"the soil "land" of our livelihood-rolling eastward. Precious fibre that took centuries to create, humus built up little by little from decaying grass root and stalk, plant food that is rich and irreplaceable are all lost to productivity in a few hours. It is a sight to sicken. At times the soil drifts close to the ground. At times it billows and soars, but always, once started, it keeps moving, growing, gnawing, and tearing the richness away. Each obstruction that creates a lee soon has a small dune smoothed out to the east or south, looking for all the world like a sand castle by Picasso, each fluted and turreted, but each unique.

If untouched by man, these are ignored by the lesser breezes, more interested in frolic than in the toil of the master wind they follow. Slowly, each little rampart becomes a permanent grassy mound, as the roots of quack and brome creep out to suck in new nourishment from the glut of goodness which an ill wind blew. With some roots down to permanent moisture, while others flourish in the finest soil that could be sifted and sent over from a half-mile of black plow land, the grass grows lushly. Dark-green, succulent hay, fit for a demonstration plot, waves on every old drift dune, tempting cattle to the first bite in spring, the last in fall, where the early and late suns warm the slopes.

When the next open fall grants the winds access to fields already weakcned by man's abuse, the dunes themselves are hard and high, able to create their own lees, ready to claim a portion of the goodness going by. So, layer by layer, the ridges grow.

Each year is so clearly defined that an old farmer with a sharp spade can point out the 1890 blow, the 1908 blow, the succession of thick layers of the dry windy nineteen-thirties. He speaks with the same accuracy, the same distaste and pride, as an expert on the downfall of Gomorrah. Distaste for the events: the pride is for his remembering of them.

Manitoba, or at least its older settlements, is crossed and scarred with drift ridges - some still growing -obvious evidence of some farmer's reluctance to learn. Others are old, pitiful mementoes of grandfathers who brought their farming lore, with their deep plows, from the East, or from an "old country." If every rod of barbed wire were suddenly to vanish, barbs and all, the old fence-rows in their guardsman lines and squares would remain embalmed in grass root and sand-resembling the remnants of some gigantic Roman camp-to mark and enclose the fields.

Roman endurance and valor did not change the face of Europe more swiftly, or more lastingly, than our west-wind legions have changed the face of my own district. Waterways, running freely in springtime ever since Agassiz receded to its present basins, have been blocked and diverted by wind-blown dikes. Wee depressions become sloughs, if the runoff is blocked; and willows come to dabble their feet in the permanent water, where once only blue-grass had grown, content with the annual soaking.

Availability of such hay and pasture and comparative safety from spring floods influenced pioneers in the choice of homesteads. Now water spills and rips across fields once counted upon for early wheats, while gullies whose water flowed slick and icy between spring snowbanks, are turned into stagnant ponds. These are usually long-lived enough to see mallards hatch each May, but shrink away so quickly that the baby ducks die before they can find more water.

Some sand banks have so flooded once well-known hay meadows that the good grass is drowned, the coarse bitter slough hay that has replaced it, sucks up water so greedily that cattle go thirsty early in the summer. Neither river nor meadow—useless where once productive, ugly where a quiet beauty had brooded—much of our richest low land has withdrawn its goodness deeper within itself, because some of our finest upper fields have been so abused.

Twisted, unnatural waterways, distorted by ruler-straight and equally unnatural soil dikes, are the heritage and problem of our farmers and local governments. Thousands of dollars must be expended each year to bull-doze and level ridges, sink new culverts, and clean out the sand in the old.

A determined effort by all levels of government to get at the cause—poor farming — would ease such strenuous grappling with the results. One-way disks, Noble blades, Co-op harrows, new rotations, and new grasses, have made soil-drifting as out of date as the Bennett buggy.



#### Canada's Most Popular Colors\*! \*BY ACTUAL TEST!



stabilizes and toughens the paint

surface for longer endurance...

doubles the strength and protec-

tion of the finish... gives twice

the hiding power of ordinary paints

tional coats!

... saves you the time and cost of addi-

See your Canada Paint dealer for the new, expanded range of colors in premium quality exterior paints, including those voted most popular by actual test! For wall and trim, 48 delightful colors fashioned to help you harmonize your house and buildings with nature's own color scheme! Every one is quality-controlled to guarantee years and years of rugged, weatherproof protection...distinctive, lasting beauty! See them today!





#### SEED, FEED OR SUPPLIES

Come in and talk it over with your BNS manager.

· YOUR PARTNER IN HELPING CANADA GROW



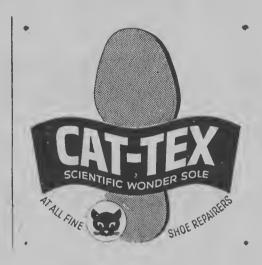
#### House Dust Aggravated

"From time to time I suffer, especially in cold weather, from asthma and bron-chitis," writes Mrs. D. Lavigne, Noelville, chitis," writes Mrs. D. Lavigne, Noervine, Ont. "Certain foods, and even dust, bring on an attack. I begin to wheeze, gasp and fight for breath, and soon I have a racking bronchial cough. It was fortunate that I learned about RAZ-MAH. When I take RAZ-MAH I know I can count on quick relief

from wheezing, gasping and coughing!"

Let Raz-Mah relieve you of the coughing and fighting for breath of Bronchitis.

Also for Asthma and Hay Fever. Get
Raz-Mah at druggists, 65c, \$1.35. R-60



#### DEMAND RAINBIRD SPRINKLERS



RAINBIRD SPRINKLER MFG. CO. (Canada) Ltd. 54 EAST CORDOVA STREET VANCOUVER 4. B.C.

#### **ALUMINUM FARM ROOFING SHEETS** STEEL GALVANIZED RIBBED SHEETS K13117815-7 88 pds ft. -66 fls — shis 3 x 15 = 2970 66 fls — shis 3 x $13\frac{1}{2}$ = 2673 5643 88 pds — ft Faîte — Ridge Cap 5" 176 " Arctière — Hip Cap 6 x 6 30 lbs. Clous-vis Aluminium Screw-Nails. Sheet 5 to 15 ft. lengths-36" cover 32" wide 24-gauge in 18 different lengths to fit exactly your roof rafter measurements. No waste. SEND ROOF MEASUREMENTS FOR FREE ESTIMATE AND ILLUSTRATED FOLDER GIVING FULL INFORMATION. **NEW PRICES** SAMPLES ON REQUEST. Immediate Delivery from Stock. Please send me free estimate on barn roofing and illustrated booklet. The measurements of my roof are attached on separate sheet. Cut Out This Coupon Today NAME SEND IT ADDRESS. TO--

A. L. GONNEVILLE MFG.

CHARETTE, CO. ST. MAURICE, P.Q.

CITY

DEPT. 3

#### The Nail-Keg Bird Box

Ducks will welcome a man-made home

by KERRY WOOD

LD nail kegs make excellent bird boxes for wild ducks. The American golden-eye and the bufflehead are two common species of western Canadian ducks that regularly nest in hollow trees; and both varieties are, willing to make use of artificial nest boxes when they get the chance. Golden-eye ducks often crawl down the chimneys of summer resort cabins, the lady-birds attracted to the chimney openings in the hope of finding good nesting cavities. The smaller bufflehead ducks frequently make use of old woodpecker holes in dead stumps, first enlarging the entrance holes to fit their own body sizes and probably scooping out more of the decayed wood inside to give them more setting room.

They are glad, nevertheless, to make use of man-made boxes when we take the trouble to put them up, locating the duck boxes in trees near sloughs, creeks, or rivers. An ideal height off the ground seems to be 12 feet. Don't worry about the young ducklings getting hurt, when they tumble pell-mell out of the box shortly after hatching, because such ducklings have been known to fall 40 feet without suffering any harm.

You can build a regular type of bird box for ducks if you wish, with dimensions as follows: Inside floor space 10 inches square; depth inside box, 20 inches; diameter of entrance hole, 4½ inches, with the entrance placed as close to the roof as possible.

A N empty nail keg of medium size provides an ideal duck box, and can be finished with very little work. First take any scrap board three or four inches wide and a yard long, and nail it securely to the outside of the keg, so that the board extends above and below the top and bottom of the keg. This board then becomes the back of the box, the method of fastening the duck box to a tree.

Opposite the back board, use a keyhole saw to cut out the large 4½-inch entrance hole. Sometimes you may be able to remove the top part of a barrel



A nail-keg duck box in use 12 feet above ground.

stave to form the entrance. Once the opening has been cut, take care to smooth the edges with rasp or sandpaper so that the duck will not rub against any rough edge when entering or leaving the keg. Next, tack four half-inch crossbars inside the keg under the entrance hole, spaced three or four inches apart. This ladder-like arrangement is to help the newly hatched ducklings to climb up from the bottom of the keg, while the sitting duck will also use the ladder throughout the incubation period, when she wants to get out for a cleansing flight, or to seek food.

Now you are ready to put on the roof. The end of an apple box may do for this, or any wide board that will provide an overlap above the entrance hole to prevent rain getting into the keg. Once the roof is nailed on, you may give the finished box a coat of paint or leave it natural, as you wish. The ducks don't seem to have any preferences.

We erected 20 nail-keg duck boxes in our town's wildlife sanctuary a couple of years ago, and they proved very popular with golden-eye and bufflehead ducks. In addition to ducks, one box became the home of a small Richardson's owl, while a red squirrel raised her family of five young ones in another keg. Our strangest tenants were a large and belligerent colony of yellow-jacket wasps. They built their paper palace inside one of the snug nail kegs and seemed to resent anyone peering in at them!

#### **Prevent Twisting** Of Wide Bunks

by V. M. HIGGINS

URING seasons when farmers take to the woods to put up next season's supply of wood, many of them consider the pros and cons of using wider sleigh-bunks to save hauling time. Twice as large a load can be hauled on the six-foot bunks, but they have a disagreeable habit of twisting, which increases the chances of upsetting on heavy roads.

Once the load is half on, the front bunk will be held in place by its weight: it is during the loading of the first half that the twisting is likely to take place, especially if it is necessary to move while partially loaded.

A simple solution to this has been found by one farmer, who, after making his wider bunks, took two lengths of two-by-six, long enough to reach from front to back bunk, placed them. just inside the stakes on each side, and spiked them down securely, after making sure that the bunks were straight. Not only are his bunks twist-proof, but he also uses them as a stoneboat for cleaning stables and other jobs, by the addition of a flat platform, which fits down between the two-by-sixes.

If you still use a team for hauling you will find them easier to ride empty than the ordinary swinging, wide bunk, as well as less likely to tip on heavy roads.

## The thrifty '54 Studebakers are the only really modern cars in Canada



BIG CHANGES in automobile styling are being made this year. Don't settle for an old-fashioned "new" car.

Play safe with your new-car money. Get a far out ahead 1954 Studebaker.

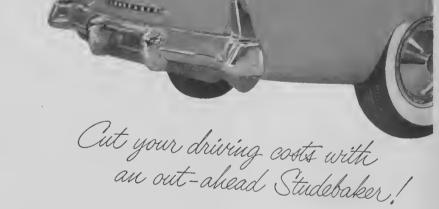
It's the car they're all trying to catch up with—long, low, excitingly different—the only really modern car in Canada. It's so advanced, its high resale value is assured.

Studebaker's forward-looking improvements in automobile engineering

save gas for you by eliminating all excess bulk that wastes power.

Studebaker's wear-resisting topquality craftsmanship saves you upkeep expense. Studebaker's super-safe construction and low-swung design assure you extra protection every mile.

Go to a nearby Studebaker dealer's showroom. Go out for a drive in Canada's most modern car—a Studebaker Champion 6 in the low price field—or a brilliantly powered Commander V-8.





Styled by Raymond Loewy-world's most famous designer!



## SIMONS MATRICES. ... FOR YOUR MONEY:

#### BANNER

A new Simmons mattress with all white deep felt layer up-holstery and quality woven striped ticking — taped roll edge — made with precision "auto lock" coil construction.

#### SLUMBER KING

New features have been added. Border is pre-built and now has the famous inner-roll construction. Uniform Jiffy-Join tufting — high quality woven striped ticking - "auto lock" coil construction.

Suggested price

#### When it comes to sleep, Simmons is your best buy!

Only Simmons give you so much to choose from at any price. Every Simmons mattress is the finest in its price field. And new developments in mattress construction have made them even better buys than ever. Every one is the product of the unsurpassed experience and craftsmanship which have made Simmons "the greatest name in sleep".

Each is available with matching box spring.

## ATANY PRICE! you name the

SEE THEM AT YOUR SIMMONS DEALER'S

you name the price...! we've got the mattress!

#### DEEPSLEEP

With its inner-roll, pre-built border and coil springs assembled in an "auto lock" unit, this famous mattress is more comfortable than ever! Uniform Jiffy-Join tufting—attractive damask ticking.

Suggested price

\$69<sup>50</sup>

#### Only Simmons makes Beautyrest

The world's most comfortable and most wanted mattress — with its 837 coils individually pocketed, giving firm, restful, levelized support for complete relaxation — the secret of luxurious Beautyrest comfort. (For those who prefer EXTRA firmness, "Beautyrest Extra Firm" has been specially developed.)

For the most for your mattress money — come now to your Simmons dealer!

Pioneered exclusively by Simmons, Beautyrest's 837 coils are individually pocketed, giving firm, restful, levelized support — for complete relaxation. Finest quality damask ticking.

BEAUTYREST

Suggested price

\$8950

Only Simmons

makes BEAUTYREST Your choice of either



Gentle-Firm (Standard)

Extra-Firm

Don't throw money away on THIN-SKIN -floor coverings!



"Thin-skin" floor coverings are no bargain! . . . They wear out so quickly in areas that get heaviest traffic.



"Thin-skin" surfaces soon show tell-tale worn spots - can't resist harmful action of soaps and grease.

get the 8-COAT

in famous



**CONGOLEUM** 

LIMITED . MONTREAL

Also makers of CONGOWALL, the woll covering that looks like expensive tile and adds low-cost colour to kitchens, bothrooms, halls.

A STURDY wear-layer as thick as 8 coats of the best floor paint put on by hand — that's what Gold Seal Congoleum gives you! And it's baked for toughness, for hardness, for longer wear! Only a few dollars buy you a room-size rug...yet you get the Gold Seal guarantee of satisfaction.

See your housefurnishing dealer to-day!

This pattern is No. 864—olso in rust with wheat, ond yellow with groy.

#### Animals Can Now Have the Best

Domestic animals have nervous breakdowns, slipped discs and other ailments in common with human beings, for which they can get equally good care

by JOHN SIDNEY

ITH deft fingers, the white-coated London veterinary surgeon examined the little spaniel that the small boy had brought to him with the statement, "I think he has a sore back, sir."

"Your dog," said the veterinary surgeon, straightening up and addressing the small owner, "has a slipped disc. We shall have to operate."

That afternoon they did, using the same technique as surgeons use on human beings with slipped discs. In the same animal hospital a retriever seriously ill with pneumonia was being given injections of penicillin under an oxygen tent.

It is all part of the extension of the benefits of medicine and dentistry to domestic animals. Dogs and other domestic animals suffer from nearly all the diseases to which human flesh is heir.

Wild animals are comparatively free from disease. Their life is rougher and they have no lengthy old age. As soon as they become unfit for the struggle for life they die and are preyed on by other animals.

Today, veterinary surgeons cure dogs of kidney diseases, paralysis, tuberculosis and other illnesses.

ONE American veterinary surgeon has even claimed to have cured a bulldog of that fashionable complaint of modern life—a nervous breakdown. The cause was a mistress who drove a motor car too fast for his nerves. In laboratory tests at Princeton University in the United States, pigs have been made jittery and neurotic after being trained to do difficult tricks. And Professor David M. Levy of the same university tells of a dog that started limping because it was jealous of the new baby in the house and wanted to attract attention.

American veterinary surgeons have been transplanting corneas from slaughtered animals to living ones.

Birds benefit, too. Canaries have their colds cured with sulpha drugs.

Indeed, a sound claim could be made that in surgery, animals and birds get the advantage of more advanced techniques than those used on human beings. Techniques have to be well-tested before surgeons will use them on human patients. With animals, more risks can be taken.

In London, at the moment, some veterinary surgeons are using a method of anesthesia far in advance of that used in human surgery. It could be roughly described as a closed-circuit apparatus, not so dissimilar from that which the first assault party used in the attempt on Everest. The animal patient continually breathes his own air. In time, this up-to-the-second apparatus will undoubtedly be intended for human beings. Thus veterinary surgery advances human surgery.

Soft foods bring on dental caries (decay) in animals. Three cows fitted with sets of false teeth were recently

exhibited at the All Union Agricultural Show at Moscow. The cows were brought from the Ukraine to display the dentures, and Russian papers acclaimed the experiment as of national importance—as it might well be with stud animals.

A number of valuable Australian Merino stud rams some time ago developed pyorrhea, due no doubt, to a somewhat artificial diet. Dentists were called in and gave the rams, some of them worth up to 3,000 guineas, the same treatment as is often given to human sufferers from pyorrhea. The dental surgeons performed what is called a gingivectomy — that is, the puffy upper parts of the gums were cut away under an anesthetic. The rams are now reported to be chewing happily.

BEFORE long the old notion of looking for a gun when a race horse breaks a leg may be discarded. The Veterinary School of the University of Pennsylvania has been scoring over 50 per cent success in healing fractures. Even this hitherto miraculous bonemending is antiquated beside the record of Peter Wehner, an American dentist.

Just before the war Wehner was attending a race meeting near Cincinnati. The favorite, Prince Pine, stumbled and broke his left foreleg. There was the usual call for a gun.

Wehner's wife found herself running down the track, calling out, "You must not shoot him!"

The veterinary surgeon said nothing could be done, saying that when a race horse breaks a leg, there is one recognized way of setting it. The horse must be hoisted up in a sling for two or three weeks in order to take its weight off the injured leg. Lungs and liver can't stand the strain, and the wretched animal usually dies of pneumonia long before the bone knits.

The dentist and his wife took up the challenge. They went home in a float with Prince Pine. And there luck played its part, as it has so often in important discoveries.

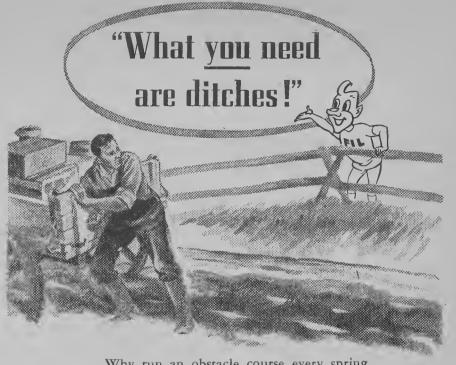
Wehner set the leg and made a cast for it of the plaster dentists use for making the molds of bridge work. It

"Does that mule ever kick you?"
"No suh, he ain't yet, but he offen kick de place where I just bin at."

set quickly, and it was so hard that Prince Pine's kicking couldn't chip it. And it buttressed the leg so firmly that the horse could set it down within a day.

Prince Pine raced again, and his story was widely discussed. Today Wehner has 20 horses whose lives he has saved.

A novelty in animal surgery is the "de-scenting" of skunks. These make charming pets—but for one thing. Now vets are removing the scent glands, and everyone is happy.



Why run an obstacle course every spring and after every rain storm? Through a Farm Improvement Loan from the B of M you can finance the making of ditches, drainage systems, dyking, as well as many other farm improvements.

If you need ready cash to do the job, a Farm Improvement Loan may be the answer. Drop in and talk over the details with our nearest B of M manager.

Remember, if your proposition is sound, there's money for you at the Bank of Montreal.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Canada's First Bank

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817





"Although my company had a nice retirement plan," writes Mr. T.D.R., "I knew my wife and I needed a good bit extra if we were to live in comfort. The difficulty was that all I could put by was less than \$50 a month. After considering various methods of achieving our aim, we decided we would save money more surely and faster with an Investors Syndicate Plan.

"First I told an Investors Syndicate representative our problem. He showed us how we could have more than \$10,000 in 15 years if we set aside a fixed sum ... less than fifty dollars a month ... regularly, through the years. Meanwhile, our rate of saving would be increased by skilled investment and the power of compound interest. At the end of 15 years, I would receive a guaranteed minimum of \$10,000. That's exactly what happened—so now we're retiring in comfort, with our minds at ease."

. . . . . . . . .

You may want an extra few thousand dollars to help buy a house or business-or send your children to college. Whatever your objective . . . you'll accomplish more—and faster—with an Investors Syndicate Plan—tested and proved by 100,000 enthusiastic Canadians. Follow their example! Contact your nearest Investors representative right now!



Head Office - Winnipeg • Offices in Principal Cities



at your drugstore. They give overnight, gentle relief! All vegetable / TABLETS 25¢ NR TONIGHT-TOMORROW ALL RIGHT

MAGNETO AND DIESEL INJECTOR REPAIRS
Don't fet diesel thjector, magneto, generator or
starter repairs delay your tractor work. Let us do
your repairs. We offer the fastest service, all work
guaranteed. We are authorized service stations for
American Bosch, Eiseman and Wilco, FairbanksMorse magnetos. Send replies direct to:

BROWN & MURRAY LIMITED 237 FORT STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.

#### BECOME A DETECTIVE

Men, Women over 16, Learn Detective, Secret-Service. Work home or travel. Write Can. Investigators Institute, P.O. Box 11, Delorimier Station, Montreal.





Manitoba Stencil and Stamp Works Ltd. "CAIL'S," 4941/2 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

#### Grandma Keeps **Up-to-Date**

Maybe Grandma didn't invent it, but she gets credit for deep-litter gardening

by M. B. EVANS

THE weeds in Grandma's garden always get the "knock 'em down and leave 'em lay" treatment. It's partly our fault, and also partly Grandma's. About the middle of every summer, when the weeds are at their greatest height, she declares that "next year" she won't put in so much garden. Spring and the seed catalogues have always got the best of that resolution!

She has some of the best growing soil in the country. A combination of sand, sun and "black dirt" as the town ladies call it. Add plenty of water, throw in the seeds and just watch the stuff come up. It's a real pleasure to garden in that town. But the weeds! Let them get ahead of you, and the sight is enough to make one find another job somewhere else. At least, that's the way the boys always seemed to look at it.

Since she isn't able to get around the garden as much as she would like, the boys are supposed to do the weeding. They have a lot of activities of their own, the town's attractions take up some more time, so the weeds get ahead of them. When their consciences won't let them stand the sight of the weeds any longer, they dive into it, leaving a thick trail of weeds on the ground behind them. Unless it seems like rain, Grandma tells them to leave them there. If someone, overly neat, piled them up at the end of the garden, sometime later they would be found spread carefully along the rows. One of the boys finally tumbled to what she was doing.

Nice trash-cover you've got, Grandma," he approved. "Keeps this sand moist longer!"

Perhaps it is because he keeps upto-date with the latest thing in farming, that it happened to be the same boy who came up with the best description of his grannie's garden. He was reading this article about a new way of growing corn down in the U.S.A. Seems that this farmer, instead of trying to keep his corn crop free of weeds, let them grow until they got so high, then knocked the weeds down. He didn't cultivate them out of the ground as one usually does. His feeling was that the weeds, allowed to grow some, then knocked back, did less harm than ordinary cultivation, which, since corn is a shallow-rooted plant, often killed too many of the plant's roots.

"Remember that fellow in Oregon? The one whose orchard was such a mess, all grown up between the trees? Every so often he would run the mower through it and cut the stuff back a-bit."

We remembered it. "Lazy man's orchard," they called it. It was also one of the best producing ones in the state.

"Maybe it's a good thing to be lazy," suggested the boy. "Look at the deeplitter boys in the poultry business. They were a joke at first. And look at Grandmal Hasn't she always had as good a garden as we have had, and often better? In spite of the weeds.'

I had to agree, for it certainly was

'Looks like she's right up-to-date," said her grandson. "She's got a 'deep litter' garden!"

#### Let Nature Help to Keep Down Insects

Birds feed mostly on flies and other enemies of farm and garden crops

by ISABEL LANGILLE

TOW is the time of year to enlist the help of the wild creatures in your farm work? You may shrug at the suggestion, but after consideration you will agree that the greater the number of songsters living on your fields, the fewer complaints you will have about grubs and flies destroying your crops. Don't wait until summer to increase the number of these helpers.

During the coming months, many different kinds of birds will be returning to their northern haunts. They will begin almost immediately to search for suitable nesting places. Here is your chance to attract the robins, wrens, woodpeckers and many others to your property. Start at once to construct bird houses. Even though they are roughly made, you may find them quickly occupied, if placed in a secluded spot, formed and hung so as to protect the dwellers from cats, squirrels and other predators. There are several designs recommended, but a portion of a naturally hollow tree, punctured with an auger for a doorway and roofed with a board, is often a

Another device to attract birds is a feeding board. One may not think so, but I know one such dining room that is regularly patronized, even in midsummer, when worms and flies are ready for the catching. This shelf, set on the spreading branches of an apple tree, is supplemented by a stone, or earthen, fount of water supplied through a pipe from the house. Of course, after your visitors settle for the season, you may reduce the food amounts and let the main attraction be the bathing facilities.

Provided with the essentials to make life and the raising of a family easier, you will be surprised how many birds will assist you in reducing the potato bugs, cabbage worms, cornborers and other pests in your garden and helds. Birds that might resort to far-away forests, or uncultivated lands, will show appreciation and stay nearby. Naturalists who have examined the stomachs of birds have found their diet to consist chiefly of these crops de-

But not only song birds are beneficial in this way. Game birds, such as grouse and pheasant, should be protected in the fields. It will pay you to have an army of these woodland helpers.

western Canada the average is \$160 per farm. TEARLY all of us are all too familiar with the numb manner in which weeds compete with growing \_have crops of all kinds. In the early summer of 1944, cause ! n Can-Wild ture is the writ a very the prob A. H. The Cost of Prairie Weeds In th ranch, devoted Dockage Losses \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 40,000,000 Martin in Mani, 166,000,000 65 per million Competition to Crops 35,000,000 d crop Tillage Control Costs three 4,000.000 s, 4 per Delayed Seeding Costs ..... Alber 10,000,000 eaning, millio Chemical Control Costs exceed ...\$255,000,000 Total Weed Toll ---pro British Average Cost on 248,000 Farms-\$1,028 ommisy defirmers e on

The above is taken from an article "What You Pay for Weeds" by H. E. Wood of the Manitoba Dept. of Agriculture appearing in the March issue of The Country Guide.

In the all-important field of weed control **WEEDONE 2.4-D WEED KILLERS** have won farmer-acceptance in over 50% of the world's farming countries! Weedone formulations are a scientific combination of emulsifiers, wetting, penetrating and clinging agents, plus 2,4-D acid in proper balance, designed to assure effective weed control at **lowest cost per acre.** They cling, penetrate and kill—rain or shine! Originated by American Chemical Paint Co. of Ambler, Pa., and Windsor, Ont., the world's leading and largest manufacturers of scientific weed control formulations. Sponsored and recommended by U.G.G., Canada's oldest farmer-owned Co-operative.

- WEEDONE CONCENTRATE (64 oz.) The only weed control formulation with the ETHYL ESTER base spells "death" to weeds!
- **WEEDONE BRUSH KILLER 32.** A combination of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, unsurpassed as a Brush Killer for headlands, right-of-ways.
- **WEEDAR.** The amine concentrate for easier-to-kill weeds. Completely soluble in water. Will **not** clog Spray nozzles.
- ESTER DUST 5%. The efficient, effective dust sprayer.

  All Are Outstanding Leaders in Their Field!

TIMELY SPRAYING is doubled in value! Spray as soon as the first weeds appear! Use Weedone formulations and the U.G.G. Sprayer for satisfaction and economy! . . . U.G.G. Sprayer clamp-on nozzles save time and trouble! Patent control block allows positive shut-off and suck-back! Booms are aluminum alloy with 33 feet coverage! The 22 nozzles are spread 18 inches apart! The U.G.G. Sprayer is

A WESTERN WINNER-

in the all-important service of efficient weed control!

#### IN THE NEWS

The High Cost of Weeds

#### STOP PRESS ITEM

WEEDONE is sold in handy size 1-gal. cans, 5-gal. pails, 25-gal. and 45-gal. drums. Weedone Concentrates cling, penetrate and KILL weeds—rain or shine—but are tolerant of your valuable crops.

#### IN THE NEWS

For outstanding service in WEED CONTROL

## WEEDONE. 2,4-D WEED KILLERS

AND THE



Built in the West to meet Western conditions.

AN EXCLUSIVE U.G.G. OFFERING!



## UNITED GRAIN GROWERS

We recommend WEEDONE

formulations for utmost efficiency and economy.

Canada's Original Farmer Co-operative

We stand solidly behind the U.G.G. SPRAYER as a most efficient and

s a most efficient an economical sprayer by any test.





#### LONESOME?.

Beautiful Girls, All Types

Thousands anxious to meet you. Our system is new and different. Tell us about yourself. We'll send our free information in machine-sealed letter. Nation's Largest.

HELP COMPANY CLUB 4554-CG Broadway, Chicago 40, Illinois



#### Call of The Land

How the Alberta Department of Agriculture reaches the farmers of the province, through its Radio and Information Branch

by KATHLEEN PINKO

THEY'RE doing something new to agriculture in Alberta. They're presenting it in a personal way. How? By tape-recording interviews with farmers, ranchers, 4-H club members, and many others, and broadcasting these talks daily on the air over six radio stations throughout the province.

In Alberta, several thousand radios are tuned in five days a week to hear the program "The Call of the Land." These programs are recorded on tapes by CKUA in Edmonton, and shipped out to the other stations carrying the broadcasts. The stations are: CKRD Red Deer, CFRN Edmonton, CFCN Calgary, CKUA Edmonton, CHAT Medicine Hat and CFGP Grand

Sponsored and organized by the Alberta Department of Agriculture, this program was aired for the first time on April 1, 1953, under the direction of Everett R. McCrimmon. The late Hon. David A. Ure, then Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, was instigator of the idea. He wanted a program that would be an interesting, informative guide to ranchers, farmers, specialists in agriculture, and the farm wife.



Everett McCrimmon interviews Bill Hosford, Edmonton dairy farmer, about trench silage.

Planning began in 1952. O. S. Longman, deputy minister, and R. M. Putnam, assistant deputy minister, helped organize the endeavor. Together, they and the Hon. Mr. Ure planted the seedling. Since then, a staff of four, located in offices in the Terrace Building, Edmonton (the first Alberta legislative building), have been working full time to make the program the success it is. Formally, it is called the Radio and Information Branch of the Department.

Proof of its value often comes in the form of letters received from listeners. A listener from Innisfail wrote: "Your programs are just the thing we need." Another from Huallen comments, "We do appreciate your program, as you give sound advice to farmers." A lady listener from Albright writes, "My husband and I think your program 'Call of the Land' is splendid."

The late Hon. Mr. Ure announced the appointment in March, 1953, of a supervisor, Everett R. McCrimmon. The research information director is E. B. Swindlehurst, former extension editor for the Alberta Department of Agriculture. The branch secretary is Miss M. Sears, and Stewart Wilton is commentator-writer for the program. All members of the staff are graduates in agriculture from the University of Alberta.

Portable recording equipment has been obtained and is used in the field. Agricultural events in all parts of the province are being covered. The farm sections of many summer fairs, as well as several programs from the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto, were broadcast. The programs from Toronto were recorded there by D. H. McCallum, dairy commissioner for Alberta, and were air-expressed to "The Call of the Land."

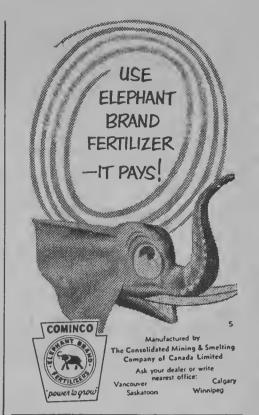
During June, 1953, Mr. Swindlehurst undertook a road trip through southern Alberta, and to Beaverlodge in the north. He spent considerable time at the experimental stations obtaining information concerning research and has put it into a form which can be used by newspapers and radio stations. This informs the man on the land what science is trying to do for him. The Canada and Alberta Departments of Agriculture co-operate closely in this work.

Programs feature interviews with members of the Department staff, the staffs at the University and experimental stations, and interviews with farmers. Discussions and talks from some of the other government departments are also arranged. For example, the Departments of Health featured talks on nursing aides and mental

Some interesting interviews have taken place, and more and better ones are planned. Some of these included a tree-planting demonstration at Westlock, trash-cover farming with a farmer at Morinville, interviews with two 4-H club girls before they left for the Coronation. Others have dealt with farm safety, soil conservation, brand-



[Alta. Gov't photos Stewart Wilton operates the portable recording equipment, in the back of a car.







Use it year-round for killing insects and bacteria
In poultry yards and hog pens, cleaning up weeds
along fence rows, thawing out tractor crankcases—
a hundred other uses. Burns kerosene, No. 1
range oil or tractor fuel. One hand operated, nonplug ring nozzle generator. See your dealer, or
send us his name. Cedarberg Manufacturing Co.,
Inc., 559 South 4th St., Minneapolis 15, Minnesota,
ON DISPLAY AT HARDWARE AND
IMPLEMENT DEALERS



#### SUCCESS

Hydraulic scraper, four sizes. Wheels changeable sides and

SUCCESS AUTOMATIC LAND LEVELLER CO. LTD.
MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA

FREE BOOK-Explains Dangers of Associated Ailments



of Delay

Avoid

Piles, Flssures and Rectal Abscess are common ailments that may also be associated with neglected Fistula. Our new 140-page illustrated book sent FREE. Write today — McCleary Clinic & Hospital, 453 Elms Blvd., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

ing in Alberta, and many other subjects. Interviews were also made with three of Alberta's master farm families.

City listeners can also benefit from information on lawns, home freezers, and gardening. Many of the talks are given by the Home Economics branch of the Department of Agriculture.

Because the programs are broadcast over six stations, Mr. McCrimmon and Mr. Wilton find some difficulty in announcing dates for special events. What applies to one district, is not applicable to another. They do, however, frequently announce achievement days, field days, tillage matches, demonstrations and fairs.

More specialized talks are produced, too—instructions to registered and certified seed growers, tractor care, fumigation for the rusty grain beetle, and operating of an electric stove.

"Plans for the future?" said Mr. Mc-Crimmon, when asked about the program's future potentialities. "Well, our seedling has been planted, and we hope its branches will spread into every farm home within hearing distance. We hope to reach a greater listening audience with a program that will be of greatest benefit to all concerned. After all," he laughed, "agriculture is Canada's greatest industry, despite the oil boom."

#### The Dilemma Of the Horns

An Alberta cattleman discusses the long-standing problem of horned cattle and the horned cattle funds

by R. H. CARLYLE

THE problem of horns has been discussed at practically every livestock meeting held in the last decade. For a good many years the departments of agriculture in the prairie provinces have collected a penalty on all horned cattle sold in the public markets. In Alberta the penalty was raised from \$1 to \$2 in July, 1953, and there will be another \$1 increase in 1954.

Collecting this penalty has resulted in a considerable fund, but it has not resulted in any noticeable decrease in the numbers of horned cattle going to market. It remains to be seen whether or not the stiffer penalty will improve the situation.

Most of the horned cattle apparently come from the men who sell only a few head a year. The larger operator, specializing in livestock, invariably dehorns his cattle as calves or yearlings when the task is easier. He might use commercial caustic preparations, or he might place rubber bands on the horns, which will eventually die and drop off from lack of blood circulation. Either method is simpler and more humane than lopping them off.

If such treatment is not given, and the animals run to one or two years, dehorning becomes a very nasty job requiring a good chute and extra help. On the average farm, where only a few cattle are kept, the unpleasant task too often remains undone.

Since the presence of horns on a cow's head has no relation to its ability to produce beef economically, the logical solution to the whole horn problem is the raising of naturally-polled cattle. We have one popular polled breed, the Aberdeen-Angus, and polled Shorthorns and Herefords are becoming increasingly popular.

Breeders of polled Herefords claim to have the fastest-growing breed in the United States; the 1952 registration was up nine per cent over the previous year. Polled bulls are also outselling the horned ones. A Western Livestock Journal survey of all purebred cattle sales in the western States in 1953, showed that polled Hereford bulls, selling for an average of \$711, realized \$55 per head more than the horned Hereford.

Dairymen are coming to realize that horns are absolutely unnecessary in their breeding stock. Dehorned dairy cattle are now commonly seen at most shows. Several progressive breeders in the eastern United States are developing a polled Holstein breed.

At the recent annual meeting of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, the following resolution was passed with the dissenting vote of one purebred breeder:

Be it resolved that this meeting press:

(a) That universities, schools of agriculture, and experimental farms should give preference to polled and/or dehorned stock and teach the merits of same.

(b) That all bulls bought for calf clubs be polled or dehorned animals, and that all farmers be required to dehorn all calves sired by these bulls, and failing to do so, they will not be eligible for future assistance.

(c) That at fairs, sponsored by the provincial government, judges should discredit cattle shown with horns and give extra points for polled cattle.

(d) That the horned-cattle penalty be applicable to purebred as well as grade cattle.

It was pointed out that a registered animal of any breed was not subject to the horn penalty if accompanied by its pedigree when it went to market. When horns on commercial cattle are causing such extensive carcass damage, it seems illogical to the point of silliness to allow purebred cattle to escape the penalty.

In Manitoba, commercial livestock producers want even more drastic action. Through a resolution passed at its general meeting, the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Cooperation have asked the provincial government to bar horned animals from all shows in the province.

Breeders of purebreds have always placed considerable emphasis on horns in the show-ring—a smooth, polished horn, trained to a certain shape, is said to denote masculinity in a bull and femininity in a cow. Unfortunately, the breeders have ignored the fact that they have been nurturing a useless appendage which has been a decided nuisance to commercial stockmen.

Polled cattle, comparing favorably with horned cattle, are already being bred. When farmers and ranchers demand these hornless animals in sufficient numbers, we will doubtless have purebred breeders to supply them. V





The Model Shown is the "PEMBINA" from CLARK HOMES "VALLEY SERIES"

Only Clark Homes offer you the combination of superior plans, quality material . . . better workmanship. With Clark Homes method of manufacturing. all material is prepared for you. Pre-cut, pre-fitted, packaged and delivered to your building site, Clark Homes are easily and quickly erected into beautiful homes. When planning to build assure yourself of a stronger, more attractive, more liveable home at

less cost . . . a CLARK HOME.

- CANADA'S LARGEST SELECTION OF BEAUTIFUL HOMES
- GUARANTEED QUALITY AND PRICES
- ALL WITH APPROVED N.H.A. FINANCING

CLARK HOMES LTD. ARE WESTERN CANADA'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF ''P A C K A G E D'' H O M E S.

Unite for the name of your nearest

Dealer to obtain catalogue CLARK

Homes Ltd.

HANEY, B.C.

DEALERS LOCATED IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS IN WESTERN CANADA



"Equipment Plus Experience Counts"

STANDARD MACHINE WORKS

660 St. Matthews Ave. Winnipeg
MOTOR REBUILDING — CRANKSHAFT
GRINDING

Bearings Rebabbitted General Machine Work
Cylinder Reconditioning







#### Lessons from My Neighbors

Continued from page 12

free expanse of this great new country, little troubles have room to fly away, as smoke disappears in a fresh breeze, and ambitions have room for success.

Already it has lent me such a good beginning. Think, I have the loving whisper of the winds, the artful music of nature's wild creatures, the livening spirit of thunder and lightning, and the refreshing tantrums of the Scotsman and the Irishman.

I have a roof, four walls and a well-stocked larder, and my good, green, weed patch in the meadows. Now I have only to go to market for a cow and a critter; and down the lane half-a-mile for the Scotsman's daughter. What more can a man's fortune

#### Fraser Valley Goes Electric

More than half of B.C.'s electrified farms are in the Lower Fraser Valley, where intensive dairy, poultry and fruit production is the rule

by P. W. LUCE



[B.C. Electric, photos An electric cooler means money to the Vancouver market fluid milk producer.

NINETY-FIVE per cent of the farms in the Lower Fraser Valley of British Columbia were reported electrified, when the last census was taken in 1951, and the percentage has increased since that time.

The provincial Agricultural Development and Extension Service, which is directed by W. MacGillivray, of Victoria, says that the Fraser Valley may well be the most highly electrified farm area in Canada, or even in North America, though this cannot be said with certainty until the next agri-



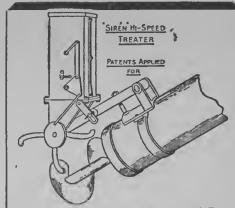
Electricity permits use of infra-red lamps for treating dairy cows' udders.

cultural census is taken on both sides of the boundary line.

There are 9,985 farms in the Fraser Valley, which have a total of 304,291 acres, or one-twentieth of the land between the little town of Hope and the big city of Vancouver. Settlement may be considered as practically complete now; and the remaining 5,933,700 acres are most unlikely even to be brought into practical use.

According to P. C. Woodward, director of publicity for the British Columbia Electric Company, there are fewer than 600 farms in the Fraser Valley still listed as not electrified. An appreciable number of these have become modernized, however, since the last census. The Company has pursued a vigorous program of expansion since the end of the war, and has one of the most generous policies in Canada as regards the extension of rural service at minimum cost for the farm resident. At the present time most of the electrified farms have power in the dwelling house, as well as in the outbuildings.

The B.C. Electric Company has 47,000 residential accounts in the Fraser Valley, and the increase in the use of power in the past decade has been phenomenal. Most of these accounts come from the small towns and villages, which dot the landscape every few miles all the way from New Westminster to Chilliwack. A fair number of the residents of South West-



#### IT IS HERE!

The new SIREN
High Speed Seed Treater

Precision manufactured from special zinc alloys that ALONE withstand the corrosive chemicals. It will accurately handle oily wireworm powders and dusts with NO WASTE under practically all conditions. Will NOT CLOG nor JAM. Simply clamps on the end of your auger loader. Auger driven. Equipped with the exclusive patented Siren Powder Miser Meter.

This is positively one of the most inex-

This is positively one of the most inexpensive and valuable pieces of equipment you can own.

Also Available: SIREN STANDARD MODEL TREATER FOR FLOOR USE See Your DEALER, Write for leaflet.

SIREN MFG. CO. LTD.

Factory—Diecast Foundry

3436—15th St. S.E. CALGARY



When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide.

## "Could I keep working?"

Perhaps YOU may be faced with this question someday!

"I suffered a great deal from such pain in my legs, knees and other joints, that it was hard to do my work," writes Miss Thelma Johnson, Picton, Ont. "I was having so much trouble, I wondered if I would be able to continue at my job. Then I learned about T-R-C's. What a fortunate day that was, for I have had the very best sort of relief. I wouldn't want to be without T-R-C's in the house."

Don't suffer needlessly from relentless arthritic pain. Get quick relief from dull, wearisome aches caused by Arthritic, Rheumatic, Neuritic, Sciatic pain, Lumbago or Neuralgia. Start taking Templeton's T-R-C's today. 65c, \$1.35 at drug counters.

minster, Whalley, Cloverdale, and other places, commute to Vancouver daily, and work a small bit of land at home during spare time and holidays.

These commuters consider their small holdings to be "farms," but many are so called only by courtesy. The B.C. Department of Agriculture officially defines a Fraser Valley farm as "a holding on which agricultural operations are carried out. It may consist of a single tract of land, or a number of separate tracts held under separate tenures. It must be (a) three acres or more in size, or (b) from one to three acres in size, with agricultural production valued at \$250 or more a year."

Up to 1950, all holdings of one acre or more, with an annual production of \$50 or more, were officially considered to be farms. The selling price of land varies from \$100 to \$300 per acre.

THE Agricultural Development and Extension Service has records of 18,168 farms using electric power. Of these, 9,380 are in the Fraser Valley, or rather more than half. Established power lines electrify 17,420 places in the province; wind-electric systems take care of 35; and the remaining 713 are taken care of by various means.

The Fraser Valley has had electric power for more than 40 years, the first plant having been opened at Stave Lake in 1909, to supply "juice" for a tramway running from New Westminster to Chilliwack, a distance of 60 miles. The tramway did good service until 1950, when it had to be abandoned because most of its business had gone to trucking firms operating on good roads not in existence 40 years earlier. Until the tramway opened, much of the Fraser Valley traffic was by river steamers, long since abandoned.

The British Columbia Electric Railway had long foreseen this inevitable loss of revenue, and had turned its attention to power lines. By 1945 it had 600 miles in service, but this was far from enough to supply urgent needs. A big power plant was built at Ruskin, with 141,000 horsepower available, and there are now 1,400 miles of power lines in steady use.

Most of the markets for Fraser Valley produce are in Vancouver, or New Westminster. Milk, butter, vegetables, honey, and many kinds of berries, do not much more than fill this demand, but there is an important export trade in eggs, poultry, strawberries, raspberries, rhubarb, hops, bulbs, and flowers. There is big business in day-old chicks, which are shipped as far east as Winnipeg and to many United States points; and all of these chicks are produced from the egg in electric hatcheries.

Poultry farms, of which there are hundreds in the Valley, may occupy the space of a city lot, or be spread out over a quarter-section. The owner may have to look after a few hundred birds, or he may have up to 15,000 laying and fattening birds. In the hatcheries, the number is smaller, 500 to 10,000, but the turnover is infinitely greater. After sexing by experts, the future hens are sold as day-old chicks. Some hatchery men asphyxiate all the male birds; others sell the cockerels to be raised for the broiler market.

A number of the poultry farms, and most of the turkey farms, use lights at night to discourage marauders, both human and animal. James MacCarthy,

of the B.C. Electric Company's Information Department, estimates that a laying bird requires a 12 or 13-hour lighted day to maintain production.

Some of the egg men have their lights switched on early, to encourage heavier production by the hens, but there is difference of opinion as to whether this is necessary.

DAIRY farms use a good deal of electrical equipment. The farms vary a great deal in size, but a 12-month test in the Chilliwack area showed that the average farm was from 30 to 50 acres, with a minimum of 15 cows in milk. Some of the larger

spreads have up to 200 cows, usually of a high standard. The dairy farms all use milking machines, however, the small places using the single-unit type.

The larger farms use power extensively. They use dairy water heaters and mechanical cooling equipment, which is essential for refrigeration. They have pressure water systems, motors for feed elevating and grinding, bale loading and elevating and for silo filling, drainage, sprinkler irrigation, barn ventilation, clippers, infrared lamps (for udder treatment), and germicidal lamps for calves.

A long list of electric appliances is available for the use of berry growers,

vegetable men, poultry raisers, tobacco growers, hop growers, bulb growers, and seed specialists.

The farmer's wife has access to almost every labor-saving unit on the market, that can be activated by a switch. She can have an electric stove, vacuum cleaner, refrigerator, washing machine, toaster, irons, and a score of other devices. If she doesn't know exactly how a new contrivance should be used, she can attend one of the instructional schools. Over 5,000 Fraser Valley women attended these training schools in the past 12 months, and requests were made for repeat performances in 10 or 12 towns.



## you'll bless the day you thought of this idea!

Next time the truck is in town pick up a few panels of Sylvaply plywood sheathing from your lumber dealer. With this versatile farm building material you'll be equipped to tackle repair or remodelling jobs any time you're ready to start.

#### IT MAKES GOOD SENSE!

Having a stock of building materials is as important to you as a supply of nails or a tool kit. Of course it's not practical to have every type of lumber or sheet material piled up around the farm, so the trick is to choose one material that you can use for almost every job. When you choose Sylvaply Douglas Fir Plywood sheathing you've made a wise decision.

Sylvaply is Canada's busiest, mast versatile building material—strong, tough, puncture-proof panels of real Douglas Fir. Easy to work—easy to handle and store—bonded with waterproof glue for use in any weather, any climate, indoors or out. Your lumber dealer is featuring Sylvaply plywood sheathing at a new low price.

#### KEEP A FEW PANELS ON HAND

the biggest bargain in town is at your lumber dealers

5492



Use Sylvaply for implement sheds. The big sheets go up quickly, stand up to rough use.



Dairy barns tao for sheathing and lining—build with kickproof Sylvaply at lower cost.



For all farm building Sylvaply gives stronger, quicker construction at lower cost.



Lightweight easy to build Sylvaply feeders and portable buildings withstand racking and twisting.

SYLVAPLY WATERPROOF PLYWOOD -GLUE

## This LIFETIME ASBESTOS ROOF can't burn, rot or wear out!



#### Before you build or remodel, get complete facts on I\_M DIIDARECTAC CHINCIEC

Fireproof protection isn't the only reason why you'll like J-M Durabestos. These shingles have all the charm of weathered wood and are available in rich, beautiful colors. Made of asbestos and cement, rigid as

stone, they won't lift in high winds nor curl with age. Each shingle covers the area of five ordinary shingles. Any handyman can apply them. And once on, Durabestos Shingles are good for 40 years plus.

SEND FOR FREE FOLDER shawing actual calors and giving camplete facts on Durabestas Shingles. Write Canadian Jahns-Manville, Dept. 449, 199 Bay St., Taranto 1, Ontario.

B--104

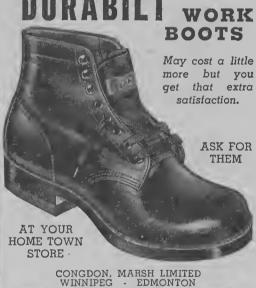


JOHNS-MANVILLE BUILDING MATERIALS



#### Generally Speaking...

no matter how big or how wealthy an advertiser, he cannot afford to advertise a poor quality product. The advertiser's name or his brand on a product is your assurance that satisfaction is guaranteed.



#### LOANS TO FARMERS

#### THROUGH THE CANADIAN FARM LOAN BOARD

To buy land, purchase livestock and machinery, repair or erect new buildings, pay debts and any other purpose connected with farm operations.

Security: First Mortgage for 10, 15, 20 or 25 years at 5% interest. Loans may be prepaid at any time after two years. Additional funds may be obtained on second mortgages at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ %.

#### MAXIMUM LOANS

First Mortgage \$10,000

First and Second Mortgages \$12,000

Canadian Farm Loan Board, Ottawa, Canadá.
Name(please print)
P.OProv

#### The Crees Take To Farming

Continued from page 14

Dillon, La Loche, Onion Lake, or any of the dozen or so other reserves in the agency, he may see him too: for before Neil succeeded to his present position he was farm instructor at Meadow Lake, and the Indian Department's experiment in agriculture at this point lies close to his heart.

There are 156 Indians in the Meadow Lake band (that was before the birth of quadruplets to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bear), comprising 90 families. Of these, 22 families are now farming

individually.

The plan began, in a small way, seven or eight years ago, on the initiative of the first farm instructor, James Warden, now with the Department of Indian Affairs at Regina. Meadow Lake at that time formed part of the Battleford agency, under superintendent C. S. Bell. Unusual for a farm instructor, Jimmie Warden spoke the Cree fluently, and the band made him an honorary chief, with the title "Chief Cree." Both Mr. and Mrs. Warden worked hard at giving the Indians visions of a better way of life. For the first couple of years, the Wardens and their three high school children roughed it in an ancient log house, which had, in the early days, done service as an R.C.M.P. barracks. A fine residence was subsequently built, and when the Saskatchewan part of the old Onion Lake agency was re-organized into the Meadow Lake agency, a dwelling was erected for a resident superintendent.

The farming project, which caught on slowly at first, was continued by superintendent H. S. Packman. At his death, Mr. Packman was ably succeeded by superintendent Jack Davis,

now at Kamsack.

The work of co-ordinating Indian affairs in the province is directed by regional supervisor of Indian Agencies, J. B. P. Ostrander, but it would seem that the agricultural experiment at Meadow Lake, as a means of raising the standard of living among the Indians, is unique. Of the ten Cree and Chipewyan bands in the agency, which extends some 300 miles north to Cree Lake, the Meadow Lake band has the most favorable location for farming, and the set-up holds great promise economically.

THE plan includes a communal farm, where any Indian who wishes, may earn sufficient funds to break up the land on his own quarter-section, using communal machinery. Five-year leases have also been granted to white farmers, on a third-crop rental basis, in return for clearing and breaking the land. To date, Indians farm 2,200 acres, while leases totalling 650 acres, to white farmers, have three years to run.

Figures from department clerk Stewart Walker reveal that the 1952 over-all crop yields to Indians and lessees were: wheat 47,000 bushels, oats 6,000 bushels, barley 43,000 bushels.

An Indian farming his own quarter is first required to build a good home for his family, after which he may, if he wishes, purchase his own machinery. Proud, indeed, of their new homes, built within the last two or three years, are Indians Bill Gladui,

Albert Morasti, Tommie Morasti, Gabriel Laliberte, Ed Laliberte, and Victor Desjarlais. The women folk take great pride in interior decorating, and in keeping the linoleums clean. Last year, in a popular home-improvement competition, sponsored by the Indian Department, first prize went to Mrs. Baptiste Bear, with Mrs. Gabriel Laliberte a close second. Special home garden prizes went to Mrs. Bill Gladui and Mrs. Harry Desjarlais.

The two community centers of culture are the Roman Catholic Church

and the Indian School.

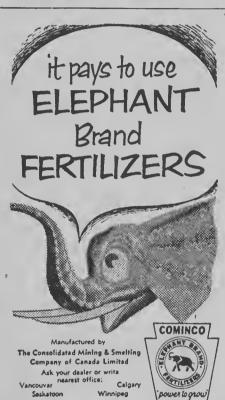
At St. Peter's Church, with its beautiful altar and religious images, Father Jules St. Pierre attends to the spiritual needs of his flock. At its second annual bazaar and supper, held in the church, white people from town flocked out to a banquet of wild fowl, fish, bear and venison. A corner of the church, beneath the statue of the Christ, is put to use as a kitchen, from which meats, vegetables, and coffee were served hot and savory by the women of the congregation. Across the front and at the opposite side of the altar, fancy work is displayed for sale: lunch cloths, doilies, pillow slips, aprons, home knitting, and various articles of clothing.

At the reserve school, built four years ago, the school master, Robert Chouinard, teaches around 20 children. At the school, picnics, sports days, and Christmas concerts are held. The cleanliness of the classroom and neat display of the children's work show the pride the teacher takes in his chosen task. How the eager, black eyes of the children flash with shy excitement as a visitor enters the room! Among the pupils may be seen a little blond boy and a blue-eyed girl, Mr. Chouinard's own children, who are too young to manage the four-mile hike to the town school.

THE son and grandson of a chief, aged Chief Matchee is one of the very few hereditary chiefs left. The modern custom is to elect a chief every two years, but while their beloved chief lives, his band will not think of holding an election. He is interested in the welfare of the young Indians, a lover of little children, and a protector of the aged. Born 87 years ago in the lodge of a pagan chief on the Stoney Point Reserve in northern Manitoba, his birth cost the life of his young mother, and he was brought up by friends. At the age of seven he attacked a buffalo calf with his own little hunting knife, and so was named "Matchee," meaning "Good Little Hunter." When he grew to manhood the buffalo herds had disappeared. He came to Pasqua-Sa-Kee-Ha-Gan at the age of 17, and 26 years ago was made chief of the Meadow Lake band.

An upholder of the white man's law, Chief Matchee gives short shrift to the hunter who shoots an elk out of season; and he has no use for the liquor traffic. "We were much better off in the old days," he nostalgically told the interpreter. "We had lots to eat, and we did not have to travel far. We Indians do not like sweets, but we eat sweets because we do not have enough meat," he said. And as he sits on the wagon tongue and waits for his ride home, he muses of the past, compares it with the present, and hopes for the best in the future, when the old order will have entirely given away to the







22nd ANNUAL SESSION University of Alberta SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS

June 21 - Sept. 11, 1954

Art. Music (Plano, Choral, Singing, Strings), Drama, Ballet, Short Story, Playwriting, Radio Writing and Technique, Oral French, Weaving and Design, Leathercraft, Ceramics, Interior Decora-tion, Photography, Radio Acting and Production. Apply: DIRECTOR, BANFF SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS, BANFF, ALBERTA.

New NATURAL remedy for Relief within PILES the minutes from the teching, burning pain of hemorrholds can be yours with GOLDTEX salve. Not merely a pain-relieving drug, GOLDTEX ta blending of natural healing agents that works to sooth, shrink and heal sore tritated tissues. Satisfaction GUARANTEED or money refunded. \$2.95 per ½-oz. jar. Order direct from

Likei's GOLDTEX Products Box 349, W. Summerland, B.C.

#### **Market Gardening** Tricky Business

Continued from page 11

down on their knees under the hot sun, weeding, thinning the new plants, or picking the vegtables that are ready for harvest. When a fast-ripening crop calls for extra hands, John and Chris jump into cars and speed to Winnipeg for more workers. They usually get women of European background, who seem able to work the entire day under the burning sun, dressed in colorful garb, which gives a European atmosphere to this Canadian garden area.

Gardening has a strange lure for some people and more than one independent-minded worker has traded an easier life for its long hours and financial hazards. John Shibley left a salaried job in Winnipeg to buy 25 acres along the river north of the city. He bought two tractors, a line of equipment, built a greenhouse in the slack winter season, and insists that he prefers his new life to the one he left. His wife is still amazed at the long hours he is willing to put in for the sake of his own gardening business. His son, too, who worked in a bank, has been bitten by the gardening fever. He quit his job for the prospects of the new family farm.

VERY grower faces the uncertainties of prices and weather; and Simon Mulder, whose farm is a few miles north of Winnipeg, grew a bumper crop of Dutch set onions two years ago from little more than an acre of land. The crop sold for over \$2,000. Last year, the first seeding on the same field was drowned out. By the time it was seeded again, 105 pounds of seed worth \$3.50 a pound had been used. The endless days of rain drowned more of it. Hungry maggots took their toll. Some surviving onions grew as "thick necks," which have no value, and in the end, Simon didn't recover enough onions to pay for the seed.

The trickiest job facing these growers is to sell their hard-grown produce at a profit. It has faced the growers for half a century, and though they still have not completely solved it, some of their efforts have been colorful.

Bill Daman recalls the annual trek of a group of gardeners from Beausejour, past his Birds Hill home 20 years ago. It was a three-day trip for these Ukrainian immigrants, but they came every fall with their trudging teams of oxen, and old carts loaded high with potatoes and carrots and onions, to make their own bargain on the Winnipeg market. They sang and chatted as they rolled along the old wagon track that followed the power line, but were usually met by some sharp dealer before they ever reached Winnipeg.

"The prices they sold for meant a financial slaughter," says Bill.

Several different marketing schemes have been tried over the years, and two co-operatives remain in the district now. A closely knit one, that has completely taken over the job of marketing for its members, so they can devote all their energies to growing quality vegetables, is the Winnipeg Gardeners' Co-operative Ltd. Its early beginning was achieved in 1945, when Peter Daman, who died only last fall, had

the foresight to initiate the purchase of a building site alongside the wholesale vegetable houses on Ross Avenue. During the winter, meetings were held to give other gardeners a chance to subscribe capital for the building. By the winter of 1946, membership had climbed to 36, and the new co-operative opened its doors November 15, 1946. A box stove in the corner provided the heat; an old roll-top desk was purchased, and the hopeful manager pulled up an apple box to sit on. The young co-operative still had a bank balance of \$500.

WITH a place to collect and store their vegetables, they undertook to sell to advantage. They labelled their produce "Peak of the Market" brand, a name which had been used earlier, by a group which included some of the same gardeners. To meet the competition of market-wise produce men in other districts, they installed a "vegetable laundry," where lettuce, celery, potatoes and other goods could be washed. Packaging equipment was brought in as business picked up, and the vegetables were graded to a high standard, and wrapped in fancy packs.

Although the Co-op does not buy directly from members, but handles their produce on a commission basis. it will buy produce from non-members, to build up its volume of Manitobagrown vegetables.

With an increased sales campaign, shipments are not only going to other prairie cities, but much further afield as well. One day, a load of onions was shipped to St. John's, Newfoundland. The same day, a load of turnips was sent in the opposite direction. Its destination-Vancouver, B.C.

Shipments have gone to the Peace River district, to the United States, and they go regularly to the Lakehead cities, as well as to Brandon, Saskatoon, Regina, and other prairie points, including Alberta, in spite of the fastgrowing gardening business in that province.

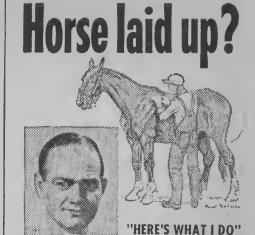
The Co-operative is one of the first to try a system of pooling its prices. To lessen the tension of competition, an average price is established over certain periods, and this is taken as the basis for payment for any vegetables shipped during that time.

Membership fees now are \$500. An additional yearly fee of \$100 for the five succeeding years is charged, but this is said to be in line for a change, when the mortgage on the

I like work; it fascinates me. I can sit and look at it for hours .-Jerome K. Jerome.

building is completely paid. Any grower wanting to give up his membership, gets back the money he has paid in.

As a further step in getting themselves better organized, gardeners formed the Vegetable Growers' Association of Manitoba this winter, so they can do a better job of distributing information, to help keep them abreast of new growing techniques, and to search for methods of further publicizing their produce. They have been certain all along that their own produce was equal to, or better than, any on the market. Now they are out to sell it for what it is worth.



says Norwood Andrews, of Moorestown, N.J.

"Whenever my horses show signs of lameness, I use Absorbine for relief. I'm sure it has soved me many working hours in the past ten years."

There's nothing like Absorbine for lameness due to strains, puffs, bruises. Absorbine is not a "cure-all" but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgoll ond similor congestive troubles.

A stand-by for over 50 years, Absorbine is used by many veterinarians. Will not blister or remove hair. Only \$2.50 at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Montreal 19, P.Q.

#### BSORBINE







Learn how you can save time, labar and maney with the easier way to spray—the Hansan Bradjet way. Na extras ta buy!

Handles all your spraying jabs with trauble free efficiency. Falder is packed with the vital information you need. Act now send coupon today for your free copy! No obligation.

Hanson Chemical Equipment Export Co. P.O. Box 28, Dept. CG, Winnipeg, Manitoba Please send me your free folder about Hanson Brodjet. NAME\_ ADDRESS\_ CITY\_

PROV.

#### The Ghost In the Garden

Was it, or wasn't it, a ghost? Poky was mean enough for anything, that's a sure thing

by MERLE G. ADAMS

sister owned, when I was a girl of 14. It was a female collie, black, with a white ruff around her neck. She was very pretty except for a sly, sneaky look that one didn't notice right off. It sort of grew on you after awhile that she was not to be trusted.

REMEMBER a pup my married, Mary, my sister, named the pup Pinochio, which was eventually shortened to Poky, for convenience in calling her, I suppose.

As Poky matured, her sly and evil nature became more and more evident. She would sneak up on unsuspecting people, and without emitting so much

as one warning bark, bite them and streak off like a phantom. She also had the endearing habit of howling in the dead of night, sounding for all the world like a timber wolf. She could make your hair stand on end!

When Poky was a year old, Mary finally expressed the wish that Poky be destroyed, but Mary's husband, Henry, being a kindly soul and a true dog lover, refused at first. Mary and I finally persuaded him. So Henry did the deed, reluctantly I must admit. He shot poor Poky one afternoon and threw the dog's body on the stone boat, intending to dispose of it later the same day.

Mary and I breathed a sigh of relief. At last we were rid of Poky! So we thought! When Henry went to hitch the team to the stone boat, Poky was gone. Not a drop of blood or trace of the dog could be found. This was bad enough, but what happened later was worse, believe me.

A BOUT three weeks later, Henry had to leave on an overnight business trip, so I came to stay with Mary and help with the chores. We made out pretty well, got the cows milked and out to pasture again without too many mishaps, and went to bed. As for me I was asleep almost instantly. Around midnight I was sitting bolt upright in bed, so scared I could neither move nor speak. The most unearthly howl had sounded right under my bedroom window, and when Mary appeared a jiffy later to see if I was awake, I clung to her until she had to take me back to bed with her.

I flatly refused to be left alone for a minute. We had just gotten into Mary's bed when another blood-curdling howl



"Seems to me you're stretching a five-dollar egg profit pretty far.

sounded over toward the garden. Both Mary and I flew to the window, just in time to see a black form with a white ruff disappear into the trees on the far side of the garden. "It's Poky," I screamed, but Mary said, "It can't be, you know Poky's dead." "Then it's Poky's ghost," I insisted. Mary was getting scared herself, by that time, though she firmly maintained that there were no such things as ghosts; and even if there were, dogs didn't have any. I wasn't convinced in the least, and after what seemed like hours and hours I was sure glad to see dawn come creeping in the east window.

When Henry came home we told him all about Poky or Poky's ghost, and he laughed and razzed us so bad we dropped the subject. However, he got his turn at seeing spooks a short time later. He went to the garden one evening to pick some lettuce for sandwiches for a bedtime snack. A few minutes later he came in, white as a sheet, but trying to look very nonchalant, and remarked he had seen a dog running out of the garden who sure looked like Poky.

Well, Poky was heard howling three more times that I know of, but she was never seen again. Do you think it really was Poky? Or do you believe in ghosts, too?

ML-17-54-FD



...that your policy paid me more in dividends than I paid out in premiums"...

says Mr. R. B. Blyth.

Robert Bayne Blyth CLEVELAND 9, OHIO

25 January, 1954

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Waterloo, Ontario.

Let me express my deep appreciation of your promptness in forwarding the cheque in settlement of the quinquennial dividend on policy 53970. I want also to express my great gratification at the results of this policy, taken out Gentlemen:

Not long after I took out the policy, it seemed advisable for me, for health reasons, to come to this country, where I have been ever since. Had I by me when I lived in Victoria, B.C. remained in Canada, I certainly would have bought more insurance with your Company, but living on this side of the line, I secured several policies from other companies. While I have been pleased with the records of some of these

policies, none of them compares favorably with the one I have with The Mutual It happens that we have five children, for each of whom I took out a

policy when they were in their 'teens-in five of the better companies in this country. But none of these policies show a record that compares Life of Canada. favorably with the record of the policy I have held with you.

I presume you have the policy result before you. It is one of which you may be proud. To me, it is astounding that I should have received in dividends from the policy an amount more than equal to the total amount of the premiums I paid out-while the policy still offers the protection it always did. It is a marvellous record for which I am profoundly grateful.

Yau have full permission to use my letter of January 25, 1954, in any way you deem best. I shall be highly gratified if it can be used to call attention af a wider public to the advantages affered by your campany.

CANADA HEAD OFFICE WATERLOO, ONTARIO Canada's first mutual Established 1869

54-6

WILL BE MAILED

## Legend of the Fairy Swings

How many boys and girls have seen them and how many older folk remember them?

by DELBERT A. YOUNG

It is only tired grown-ups who doubt. A child believes what he is told—and what he sees. When Father showed us the queer twist in the manes of the horses, and told us they had been put in there by the little people, we believed him.

The "fairy swings" were there all right. You too can find them in the mane of almost every horse which is not groomed daily. But ask the owner of the horse how they got there and he'll spoil the whole thing by telling you that the horse put them there by rubbing against a tree or the side of his stall. I'm glad Father didn't do that. He showed us the swings when I was about five years old, and then told us a bang-up story. The fairies, he said, had a habit of doing that. And swings in a horse's mane were a sure sign that the horse was healthy and happy. If ever a horse showed up with no signs that the fairies were at work upon him, then watch out. That horse was likely to get sick, or not to thrive, or to have an accident. Father even knew of one horse which had been ridden by the fairies, and was found in his stall the next morning all wet with sweat.

It was an oft-repeated tale and when Dad would get to the point where he'd claim to have been an actual eye-witness to some uncanny piece of fairy work, Mother would speak up and tell him to quit filling the children full of nonsense. With a look in his eye which I now know was a twinkle, he would insist it wasn't nonsense at all; that every word of it was true. It was his way of telling us the legend of the fairy swings.

The legend of the fairy swings—in this age of tractors and cars I wonder how many children have heard it—and yet it is one of the oldest of our legends. No doubt it was inspired by those queer twists horses get in their manes, but it is amazing how widespread was the charming fantasy. From what I can gather, it is to be found in the folklore of most European peoples. Certainly the Irish, the French and the English told it to their chil-

HARDWARE

WUNDER
GRASS
SEED
GROWS
ANYWHERE
FAST
FAST

BOB
KAIN

Van Dusen-Harrington Co.

dren. I have seen mention of it in many stories. Father claimed that so strongly did the French-Canadian lumberjacks of the 1800's believe in it that many of them would refuse to comb the manes of their horses.

As to what a fairy swing—a real fairy swing—looks like, I'll just describe them to you as they appeared to me when I was about five. They were loops varying in length from two to perhaps six or eight inches in length, and they did look as though they had been braided in by tiny fingers. Said Dad, "If you don't believe the fairies put them there, just pull one partly out. Within a day or so it'll be right back in. You can't tell me a horse does that much rubbing against the manger."

We believed every word of it. Why shouldn't we? We had eyes.

I've never forgotten those stories. Many times, since I've grown up, I've looked for the swings in horses' manes. I've found them, shown them to children and repeated the legend. The only trouble is, the swings are not the same. The little people must be losing some of their skill. It's a long time since I've been able to find one which looks as if it really had been braided in by elfin fingers. How come there were such perfect ones when I was five or six?

Do you suppose the little people only manifest themselves to true believers, or to children?

#### ANOTHER PHASE OF CANADA'S GREAT UNITED EFFORT



UPON REQUEST THE PUBLICATION "GRAIN BUSINESS IS YOUR BUSINESS"

TO YOU FREE BY THE WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

NOW WITH SWP'S NEW EXPANDED LINE
OF PREMIUM QUALITY PAINTS YOU CAN

Color-Style Your Farm
Buildings
TO BLEND WITH NATURE!

#### 48 Gay, Exciting Colors to Choose From!

There are more than three times as many colors as ever before in the great new range of SWP House Paints, which also includes a new color series.

You'll find the colors of your choice there too — and every one a quality-controlled Sherwin-Williams product whose time-tested reputation for color-integrity, durability and service stands unsurpassed!

#### REPAINTING WHITE EXTERIORS? use SWP ONE-COAT REPAINT WHITE!

On farm buildings you get a whiter, richer, longer-lasting repaint job in less time, at less cost, because

one coat does the work of two!

#### 4 Ways Better!

- 1 Twice the hiding power of ordinary points!
- 2 New toning odditive gives deeper wormth, eliminates glore!
- 3 Self-whitening oction outomotically sheds grime with every roinfall!
- 4 New Alkyd content provides smoother, tougher surface!





#### There's a Difference . . .

between the brand you put on your livestock and the brand an advertiser puts on his product. A livestock brand signifies owner-

ship only. A product brand signifies not only ownership but quality as well. The reputation of the manufacturer will suffer

if his branded product fails to give the consumer satisfaction. As a general rule you can buy a branded product with confidence.

#### We Must Unite for Water Conservation

Continued from page 9

long, would be used to irrigate the Souris basin containing about a million acres, as well as extensive irrigation projects along the Missouri River and its tributaries. In addition, very large hydro developments were envisaged. These two proposals are now joined together and called the Pick-Sloan plan, and latest estimates place the cost of putting them both into effect, at approximately 14 billion dollars.

This is probably the greatest effort in all of recorded history to make over the lives of an empire of people. In addition to the Fort Peck Dam, there is now the Garrison Dam, also earthfilled, and even larger, which will create a lake 200 miles in length, as well as smaller ones at Fort Randall, Big Bend and Gavins Point. These are only the really big reservoirs. The combined project proposes 105 other dams on the Missouri or its tributaries.

Unfortunately, the Pick-Sloan plan involves divided authority, which has led to one of the most keenly debated regional controversies that I have ever seen. To replace the divided authority of the Pick-Sloan plan, a large number of people, headed by the National Farmers Union and a group of U.S. senators from the states involved, have proposed a Missouri Valley authority, after the splendid example of the Tennessee Valley authority, the work of which has been so outstanding in the field of soil and water conservation. The proposed Missouri Valley authority would undertake the whole job of flood control, navigation, hydro power development, reclamation, irrigation and rehabilitation.

The late President Roosevelt was strong for such an authority. It was part of the election appeal of ex-President Truman. A Gallup poll of the entire United States indicated that a majority of the people are for a single authority; and a poll of the Valley states was three to one for the proposal. My own observations and contacts on four different tours of the Valley were to the same effect. In the southeast, where more attention is paid to flood control, I think the majority was for the proposed MVA. As I came northwest into the more arid area, particularly during the harvesting trip, the feeling in favor of the MVA became overwhelming. The National Farmers Union is quite well organized in the northwestern states, and sentiment in that organization is almost unanimous in favor of a single authority.

The problem appears to be a struggle largely between private power interests and their affiliates, who are supporting the Pick-Sloan plan, and those who support public ownership and prefer the MVA.

In the meantime, Uncle Sam is planning to control the waters of the Big Muddy. On the lower reaches of the river there probably will be 700 or 800 miles of levees, and the river will be made to provide at least 800 miles of reasonably clear navigation. Over the entire basin there will be hundreds of dams to check the rushing waters. Five million non-irrigated acres can be irrigated. More water can be furnished for 1.5 million acres already irrigated, while reasonable protection

can be given to another 1.5 million acres subject to flooding. Finally, many millions of kilowatts of electric power will be generated. I am convinced that all of this will be done in one way or another, even if the cost does amount to \$14 billion.

A T the last annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture held in London, Ontario, in January, a resolution on the subject of the conservation of prairie soil and water resource was passed. The resolution, shorn of its whereases, reads as follows:

"Be it resolved, that the Canadian Federation of Agriculture urge upon the three provincial governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the federal government, to meet and consider the setting up of a Great Plains Water authority, to take over complete control of all development of every kind of service from our eastward-flowing streams and rivers, to the end that we have scientific and longrange planning and development of our irrigation and hydro, and in addition, a complete conservation authority over the forest and vegetation cover of the eastern slopes of the Rockies; and

"Further be it resolved, that we suggest that all ownership necessary for the proper operation of such an authority be transferred to such a Board by the provincial governments concerned. We suggest that such a Board be responsible to the Parliament of Canada, with the federal government having the majority representation and the major financial responsibility. We further suggest that such an authority have representation from the three provincial governments and organized agriculture."

The substance of this resolution, therefore, has become the policy of Canada's national farm organization. Such policies are seldom, if ever, the offspring of a single brain. This one was not. For many years I, along with many others in the organized farm movement, had been disappointed with the progress, or lack of it, in the development of our eastward-flowing rivers. For long years we had seen the large corporations grabbing up the best sites for power development in the Foothills of the Rockies, all with the principal objective of securing the greatest number of kilowatts with the least possible expenditure. Planning for the future was a secondary consideration, as witness Calgary's annual flood problem from slush ice, which could have been foreseen.

We have seen regional competition for irrigation development reach the point of bitter political controversy, as exemplified by the South Saskatchewan Development proposal. We have been disgusted at the promises made by provincial and federal politicians with regard to the Red Deer diversion, and find that in 1954 we are about where we started except for some survey work.

We have been uneasy about provincial ownership of the forest and vegetative cover on the eastern slopes of the Rockies, and are now more uneasy than ever, when the Alberta government is negotiating with pulp mill interests for locations on the headwaters of our most important rivers. This cover is the key—the vital control—of all the eastern-flowing rivers, which are of such great importance to the people of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Finally, we have become aware in recent months, of the very serious pollution of the waters of the North Saskatchewan River, from chemical industries in the Edmonton area. Despite continuous protests from cities, towns, villages and individuals along both sides of the river, that the water was hopeless for domestic use, that livestock would not drink it, and that the fish in the river were dying, little if anything was done. The Department of National Health and Welfare pleaded on behalf of the desperate people downstream. Finally the companies involved were advised to divert from the river part, or all, of their waste material. Meanwhile, the main source of water for the northern prairie region has been, and will remain, polluted for a protracted period-surely definite and real evidence of the need for a central water authority.

FOR years, we in Alberta have urged our provincial government, through our farm organizations, to develop a real program of rural electrification, which would include the development of hydre-electric power, coal and natural gas. Instead, the whole field is left to private power companies, who acquire all of the power sites and build up a huge capital investment, against the day when public ownership will enter this field. That all of this is on a piecemeal basis, with no long-range planning involved whatsoever, is cause for regret.

For many years, I, and others, have had this maze of conflicting ownership and lack of planning in mind. Conflicting political viewpoints, as between provincial and federal governments, have cropped up with most disturbing results. The dissatisfaction and disappointment among farm people has developed, at times, to a point of extreme bitterness. We have seen where, under the great idealists, Roosevelt and Lilienthal, the poverty-stricken, soileroded area of the Tennessee River has been transformed into an area inhabited by a happy and prosperous people, under the conservation planning and reconstruction policies of the Tennessee Valley authority.

Finally, in the late summer and fall of 1953, some of us drafted a resolution which has since been passed by the convention of the Farmers' Union of Alberta, the Western Reclamation Association, and the East Central Irrigation Association (of Alberta). It was also passed at the annual meeting of the Alberta Federation, and by this organization taken to the western agricultural conference, where resolutions from the federations of agriculture in all four western provinces are sieved through. It finally reached the annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, with the result already

This proposal, if agreed to by the governments concerned, would mean that their representatives would sit down with the most expert advisers obtainable, and consider the needs of this great area as to irrigation, stock watering, power development, rural electrification and the development of coal and natural gas resources. The conservation of the forests and ground cover along the headwaters of our rivers would be assured. Priorities would be established for projects, in a manner entirely divorced from political direction and pressure.

We have the soil on the prairies, and probably at least two million acres which could be developed for irrigation in various projects. We have federal recognition of responsibility for the conservation of the great watershed of the Saskatchewan River system.

We may not be as wealthy as the United States, but the fact remains that almost all governments, federal and provincial, have access to more money now than they ever dreamt of before. Surely our war financing proved that if our desire to achieve an objective is strong enough, the finances, within reason, can be secured. Surely a struggle to provide for the efficient use of our land and water resources, and for the security of our own people, is as justifiable as a war of military necessity.

There is a great and important field of work for a body such as has been suggested. This authority, if properly chosen and wisely administered, can lay the foundations for a great wave of progress in this part of Canada. It can eliminate the political jealousy now seriously hampering our progress. In short, it can inaugurate an era of the most complete co operation possible between mankind and nature, on the Canadian section of the Northern Great Plains.

#### Sign of Spring

by MAUD STRIKE

WITH spring just around the corner, the urge to open roads in readiness always manifests itself. Snow plows are now used all winter when the occasion requires, but just as soon as the least sign of thaw appears in the air, the plow is brought out. This time



Snow plows clear the roads.

it is to clear the road, so it will thaw and dry quickly.

The accompanying photo shows one such instance where a road has been cleared of snow in anticipation of spring. Water can be seen lying in the car and truck tracks as the earth has not thawed sufficiently to prevent travel. Much earth has been mixed with the snow in the process of plowing; and this, of course, hastens the thaw and consequently speeds the drying of the road. Warm sun shines brightly on the banks of snow and this is just what is needed as the busy season for the farmer is looming just ahead, and that means he may have to travel this road at almost any moment.



- The Province of Saskatchewan provides its residents with financial protection against costly hospital bills through the SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL SERVICES PLAN.
- Newcomers to the Province become eligible for coverage under the Plan after residing in it for six months.
- If you are a newcomer to Saskatchewan, you should take proper steps to obtain protection for you and your family before you have completed six months' residence in the Province.

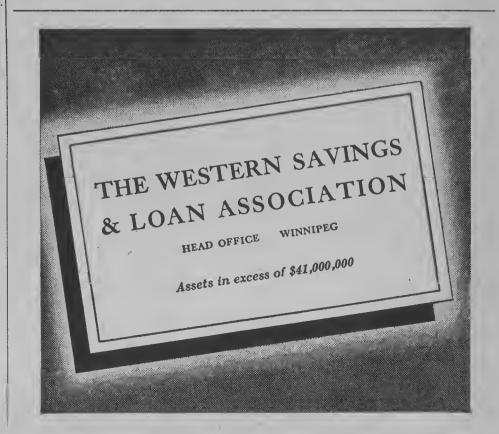
#### HERE'S HOW THE PLAN AFFECTS NEW RESIDENTS

- 1. You should pay your hospitalization tax before the first day of the seventh calendar month following entry into the Province.
- 2. Coverage for hospital bills will then be provided from the first day of the seventh calendar month after arrival.
- 3. If you are late paying your tax, benefits will start one month after date of tax payment.
- 4. The tax which new residents pay to obtain coverage until December 31 is at the rate of \$1.26 per month for adults and 42 cents per month for dependents under 18, with a family maximum of \$3.34 per month.
- 5. Pay at the nearest SHSP tax collection office of the city, town, village, rural municipality or local improvement district in which you live.

#### **Your Tax Payment is Your Protection**

### SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL SERVICES PLAN

Always make sure that your mail is properly addressed, and that you have signed your name and address to your letter or subscription order. An omission will cause delay in filling your order.



For graduation give the watch that wins honors for style and reliability-a Westfield. At better jewellery stores throughout Canada . . . . \$22.50-\$60.00



A Product of BULOVA World's Largest Manufacturer of Fine Watches

#### These Cattle Help Do the Chores

Continued from page 7

the winter, I don't want to find myself in the position that I run out of feed before the end of the cold weather,"

Around the middle of October the herd of 50 Hereford cows is brought in from their summer pasture 12 miles away. They spend the late fall and early winter eating cover crop that was seeded on the summerfallow around the first week of August, as well as picking over the harvested fields. If the weather is cold they may have to come in earlier, but they rarely stay out much later, because Mr. Cyr is anxious to get them out of the hills before the hunting season opens. Trigger-happy hunters have been known to forget that there is no license which permits the shooting of cows!

In 1946, Mr. Cyr had some summerfallow fields sown to cover crop, and 15 head of big, raw-boned steers that he bought that fall and pastured on it made average gains of 2.6 pounds a day for 50 days. Coupled with this gain in weight they brought an extra two cents per pound when he sold them. It is small wonder that he has been happy about cover crops ever

TN the middle of December the calves are run into the feedlot, where they are destined to remain until they move to market the following June. In the meantime, they consume large



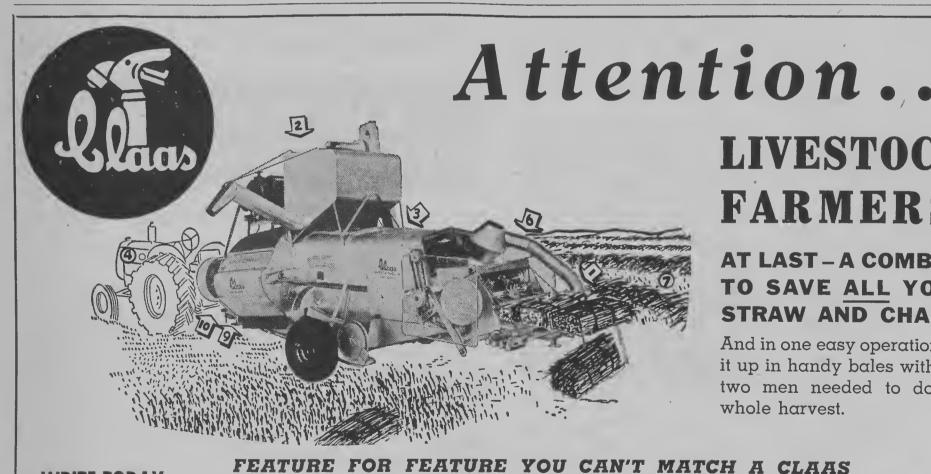
The end of the trench silo, and the hay self-feeder on top, with the grain troughs in front. Inset: A side view of the hay self-feeder.

quantities of rolled grain, grass silage and dry hay.

The watchword in calf management is "efficiency." Planning has been carried to the point where the calves carry their own feed and water, and all their wants are attended to in the space of one-half to three-quarters of an hour of actual man-labor daily. All the rest of the labor is done by the calves.

The Cyrs have an open-end silo on the crest of a hill in the barnyard. It is 12 feet wide, 32 feet long and 10 feet deep, and holds about 96 tons of feed. When the calves are put on feed, a trough is laid across the entire end of the trench. Every day silage is forked into this trough, and as the silage is fed the trough is moved into the cement-walled, board-floored silo, so that at no time is there a long carry with the feed.

If the calves want hay they walk around to the top of the hill and there built on top of the silo, is a hay selffeeder. Twice a day they walk down the hill and eat their quota of rolled grain from the troughs placed in the bottom of the valley near the piggery. The feed troughs are near the piggery, because the grain roller is in this building; and it makes a short walk for the people carrying the seven pounds of chop that each calf eats every day. When the calves are down the hill eat-



#### LIVESTOCK **FARMERS!**

#### AT LAST - A COMBINE TO SAVE ALL YOUR STRAW AND CHAFF!

And in one easy operation put it up in handy bales with just two men needed to do the whole harvest.

#### WRITE TODAY ORDER SOON

Our import quotas cannot meet the heavy demand for our machines-and we urge you to place your order early to be sure of delivery of your Claas Combine when you want it!

- 1. IT BALES YOUR STRAW AND CHAFF COM-PACTLY NO WASTE!

  6. Hydraulic table lift gives instant height control
  7. Crops just don't grow too heavy for this machi
- 2. 60-bushel grain tank speeds up operations.
- 3. Chain hoist quickly folds cutter bar up out of the way to pass through an 8-ft. gate.
- 4. A small 1-2 plow tractor pulls it with ease.
- 5. 3-speed pickup will handle ANY crop efficiently.
- 7. Crops just don't grow too heavy for this machine.
- 8. Handles a 16-foot swath with ease.
- Super capacity 50-inch cylinder and 13'x41/2' shaker handles more grain in less time with no grain loss.
- 10. Adjustable cylinder speed for greater capacity



#### ALBERTA ENGINEERING

WETASKIWIN

ALBERTA

Your Canadian Claas Distributor

PARTS - SERVICE

You're never held up for lack of parts or service when you own a Claas Combine. We realize the importance of having plenty of spare parts available at all times and having a service and repair crew available to answer every call from our customers. EVERY CLAAS COMBINE SOLD HAS BEHIND IT ENOUGH SPARE PARTS FOR TEN YEARS' SERVICE—EVERY CORNER OF THE PROVINCE IS COVERED BY OUR MOBILE SERVICE TRUCKS BECAUSE WE CONSIDER PARTS AND SERVICE OUR GREATEST OBLIGATION ONCE A MACHINE IS SOLD!

ing their grain is a good time for them to drink, and the water is piped into a trough in the valley, from a spring in the hills above. A year ago, the creek in the valley did not freeze solid, and the calves drank through the ice.

The calves are not afforded the unnecessary luxury of lying down on a deep bed of straw. They bed down in the snow all winter long, with the exception of soft winter or spring days, when it is wet: then they are bedded with straw.

It might be noted by those who like to fuss over fed calves, that the Cyr calves have been free from digestive troubles; and that last spring, in spite of the fact that the bunch included late calves and heifers' first calves, they shipped out at an average weight of 830 pounds.

THE cow herd pick over the fields until the weather gets rough, and then they are fed baled hay or baled green feed once a day. The feed is loaded into a truck and hauled out to the hayfields, where it is thrown off with the twines uncut. The cattle bed in the shelter of trees along a creek near the buildings. The hay is dumped in a different place every day so that there will not be excessive accumulations of feed on the hayfields. Like the calves, the cows do without any bedding, except when it is thawing, or when they are calving in the spring.

They drink through a hole in the ice, or, on occasion, in the spring-fed trough in the calf pasture.

Manure hauling is held to a minimum. The team of horses, a couple of milk cows and the club calves in the stable, demand once-a-day cleaning. The manure is run to the end of the barn and dumped outside, to be hauled away in the spring. There is a little summer cleaning around the troughs for the calves, but the cows spread the manure on the fields themselves.

It was the labor load that put the Cyrs out of hog production. They have a 32 by 68-foot Danish-style hog barn, and one or two litters a year rattle around in it. The Cyrs found it impossible to streamline hog production, so they cut it out of their farm plan.

Doing the chores on the farm takes about half a day for one man, and with time available in the winter and in short supply in the spring, Mr. Cyr has set up part of the loft of his main barn, as a place to clean grain. Besides having a feed chopper which will grind feed so that it will run into the feed bin below, the loft contains a fanning mill, a Carter disk cleaner, a blanket cleaner, and a seed treater. If it goes to the treater, it is bagged as it comes away. There is no arrangement for bagging from the blanket. The blanket takes out about half the grain that goes over it, but it does get

the wild oats. If wild oats appear in a growing crop Mr. Cyr concludes that it is a piece of crop that would make fine silage, and that is where it goes.

It is June before the cow herd again heads back to the 260-acre summer pasture that lies ten miles south and two miles west of the home farm. Before they leave, the calves, which were dropped in April and May, have all been dehorned and branded and the bull calves castrated. Soon after they leave, the previous year's calf crop goes to market.

The cattle are occasionally checked in the upper pasture. One thing the Cyrs must determine is that breeding is going on all right. When the cattle run out, the bull goes with them. In the past this has been a Hereford, but there is a little Shorthorn blood in the herd, and recently Cyr bought a white Shorthorn bull and is considering using him for a crop or two of calves, to put Shorthorn blood back in. He would like to have cows that give more milk, so that he will have bigger, fatter calves to run into the fall feedlot.

It may well be that son Rodney will tease his Dad about that calf for quite a few years yet, and father and son will both enjoy it, but Eugene Cyr could, if he cared to, point to a long sequence of sound judgments to offset that one time that Rodney insists he had the edge on him.





#### FARM IMPROVEMENT LOANS

are available for many useful purposes. Ask for our booklet on the subject at your nearest "Royal" Branch. "Financial Training for your Son and Daughter" is the title of a booklet which describes a practical programme for teaching your children how to manage their own financial affairs. You'll find it interesting and useful. Ask for your free copy at any branch.

## deas can be planted, too!

You don't have to teach that son of yours that to reap a harvest, he must sow the seed. It may not be so easy to convince him that saving money can also bring a rich harvest . . . of inner satisfaction and peace of mind. Teach him to manage his own financial affairs while he is still young. Plant in his fertile mind the idea that the saving habit is one of the surest roads to success. Encourage him to open his own personal account with The Royal Bank of Canada. We welcome his account, no matter how small.

#### THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

You can bank on the "Royal"



#### **COUNTRYWOMAN HANDBOOKS**

#### No. 1—Countrywoman Handbook On Housekeeping.

Kitchen tools and labor savers, home decorating, furniture refinishing, care and repair of hardwood and softwood floors, washday shortcuts, pattern reading and sewing hints, how to get rid of flies, bugs and beetles, housecleaning aids, etc., to mention only a part of the information contained in this splendid book. Price only 25c postpaid.

#### No. 2---Countrywoman Handbook On Kitchen Planning .....25c

Essentials of a well-planned kitchen, proper arrangement of shelving, height of working surfaces, use of space, plans for a dumb waiter, shoe storage, and other very practical information on linen cupboards, clothes closets, etc. Price only 25c postpaid.

Order by Number-Send Your Order Direct To:

BOOK DEPT. COUNTRY GUIDE THE

QUICK CYLINDER and

CONCAVE ADJUSTMENTS!

Fits SP Combines JD12-A, 65 and

Fits M-M 69, Massey-Horris Clipper, JD12-A, Wood Brothers, and

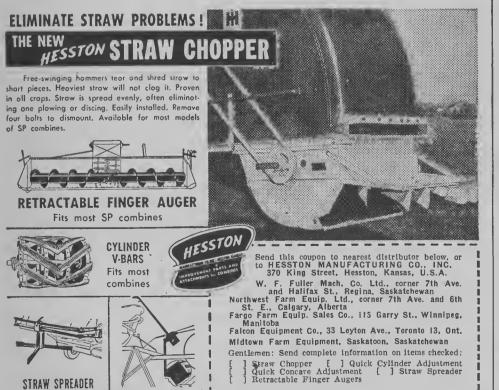
International 64.

CANADA

PROV.

\_combine

I own a.....



ADDRESS ....

#### Strange Bird, The Hen!

Some curious, strange and scarcely believable items about hens, eggs and people

by W. O. MURPHY

**TOT** so long ago, Bitsy, an American hen, created a record by laying an egg which was 9½ inches long and had a girth of 71/2 inches. Unfortunately, she died after her supreme effort. But there is little doubt her record will take some beat-

Then there was the Suffolk hen that laid an egg as big as a coconut. It weighed eight ounces. Some hens, however, go in for quantity. The record for laying most eggs in a year belongs to a Brisbane bird. It laid 366 eggs in one year - and it wasn't a Leap Year! Now comes news of two hens — one from the U.S.; the other from South Africa-that are running neck and neck for the title. Each of them has laid 362 eggs in 365 days.

Again, in a competition in New York an endurance test was won by a Rhode Island Red, which never missed an egg a day for six months running. Yes, many are the hens that have set up crazy records. Another Rhode Island Red laid single-yolk and double-yolk eggs on alternate days. Another hen lived to the ripe old age of 23, and her last egg was laid when she was 22, so to make it a unique record, she made it a double-yolked

And when a Dundee woman broke her breakfast egg one morning, out dropped a platinum engagement ring into the frying-pan! Numerous small diamonds have been found in the eggs of hens owned by Kimberley poultry farmers.

Incidentally, some wonderful things are being done in the U.S. with hens. There they have developed a chicken that is nearly all light meat, while in one department of an experimental farm are to be found super layersthey each lay 250 to 290 eggs a year.

To keep his chickens cheerful and productive, one American farmer has built a five-storey poultry hotel. It has insulated walls, lifts, running water, cafeteria, radio and other comforts to bring cheer to his 1,200 laying Leghorns.

It is surprising, too, how often hens hit the headlines. Recently a snake in Queensland drove a brooding hen off her nest and ate her 13 eggs. When the snake was killed, nine unbroken eggs were found inside it. These were placed under a hen, and healthy chickens were hatched from six of them.

In 1938, funds were collected in the U.S.A. for devising a poultry food that would make hens lay eggs with soft shells. The idea was to press them into the shape of cubes and so save space and breakages in packing. And after hens at an American research station had been fed with a certain dye, the birds began laying colored eggs, and when a special food was given to them, they laid eggs with coffee, raspberry, lemon and eucalyptus flavors. (Hmmm-ed.)

Radio music is also relayed to hens on certain farms, and some farmers say that soft and sweet music has put up egg production by ten per cent.

An alarm clock for hens is another new idea-to save farmers having to get up in the cold dawn to let the hens out. The clock is put in the henhouse and set to a chosen hour. When the alarm goes off, it wakes the hens, the clock spindle rotates a rod, which releases a weight, which opens the hen-house door, so that the hens can go out while the farmer stays in bed.

A poultry keeper in Germany has even gone one better. He has trained a hen to fly through the window every day to lay her egg straight on the plate on a table by the window!

Recently a Sussex hen created quite a record, when it laid 360 eggs in 156 days; but, although this is a longdistance record for egg-laying, she is beaten in the fast sprint by a Warwickshire hen. She startled everybody by laying ten eggs in 45 minutes-24 hours after her remarkable feat, she

Poultry were frequently tried for various crimes in bygone days, and once a cockerel was charged with laying an egg. The prosecution's case was that the bird has performed an unnatural act and must therefore be controlled by the devil. After being found



"The man said I could have all I wanted. He was giving them away!"

guilty, the cockerel was burned at the stake, together with the egg, to prevent it falling into the hands of witches.

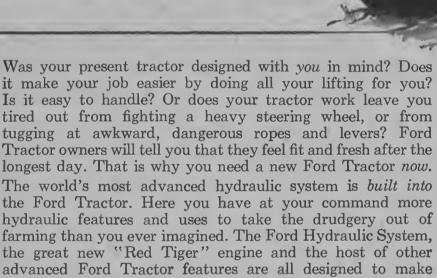
Perhaps one of the queerest hobbies concerns hens' eggs. G. Ruthman, an American who is a hospital patient, spends his time hatching eggs on his stomach, and so far he has had two successes!

The average hen's egg, by the way, weighs about 134 ounces, but an ostrich egg contains the equivalent of 24 hens' eggs, while the egg laid by the extinct mammoth bird, the Giant Aepyornis, holds nearly two gallons of liquid, or 135 times as much as a hen's egg!

## end drudgery

cut costs

## with the



the great new "Red Tiger" engine and the host of other advanced Ford Tractor features are all designed to make your work lighter and finish every job on your farm faster, easier and cheaper.

ONLY THE FORD TRACTOR OFFERS SO MANY HYDRAULIC FEATURES

TO LIGHTEN YOUR WORK - INCREASE YOUR PROFITS

LIVE-ACTION

The Ford Hydraulic System gives split second response because hydraulic lines are always full of oil.

LIVE-POWER TAKE OFF\*

No more worries about clogging in heavy going. A separate clutch stops the Ford Tractor, while the PTO-driven machine stays under power and clears itself.

SELEC-TROL\*

Quickly switches hydraulic power from front mounted to rear mounted equipment as required. Selec-Trol\* instantly directs full oil flow to front or rear.

For quicker, easier operation of trailing equipment.
Quickly attaches to remote cylinder control valve.

HY-TROL

Select the hydraulic operating speed to suit your job.
Hy-Trol regulates oil flow
from normal to extra fast.

CONSTANT DRAFT CONTROL

Keeps implements working at the same depth in uniformly textured soil even if field is ridged or uneven.

IMPLEMENT POSITION CONTROL

Keeps implement depth constant in level fields with varying soil conditions.

INSTANT HYDRAULIC RESPONSE. The Ford Tractor's Hydraulic System is a Live-Action system. The lines are always full—you get instant response to the Touch Control Lever. The hydraulic pump is driven from the tractor's engine—you get hydraulic tractor's engine—you get hydraulic power whenever the engine is running.

JUST NAME

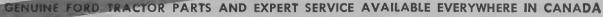




TWO-WAY HYDRAULIC OPERATION. Now you can mount both front and rear equipment on your Ford Tractor and operate either simply by turning the Selec-Trol\* knob. Selec-Trol\* directs the full power of the hydraulic pump to either the front or rear tool.



adjusting levers and cranks. Installation is quick and easy—no expensive control box or extra fittings are required.



FORD TRACTOR AND EQUIPMENT SALES COMPANY OF CANADA

SAINT JOHN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, VANCOUVER

SEE YOUR FORD TRACTOR DEALER

Let Him Show You How The Ford Tractor Will Do Your Work Faster, Easier and Cheaper





Twenty-five new design changes give you faster baling with a "Super 77."

Price \$2299.50 (see Price Note below).

## Announcing The <u>Fastest</u> Twine-Tie Baler in the World!

New "Super 77" bales up to 12 tons an hour—and more—in fleld tests on private farms!

New Holland introduces the "Super 77"—the new baler for the farmer or custom operator who needs extra capacity.

Carefully timed runs on private farms in all parts of Canada and the United States throughout the 1953 season showed again and again that the "Super 77" can bale 12 tons an hour! Under good conditions, results were even higher.

For extra speed at haytime, higher production, richer feed, see your New Holland dealer. He has a complete line of 4 balers priced from \$1457.25 (see Price Note below).

(see Price Note below).

The New Holland Machine Co., a subsidiary of The Sperry Corporation.

Price Note: Suggested list price F.O.B. Factory.



A New Holland engineer explains the new suspension of the redesigned pickup on the "Super 77" during a field test.

There's nothing cheaper and easier to feed than a square, neatly sliced New Holland bale.



For trouble-free baling, buy New Holland Certified

#### NEW HOLLAND

"First in Grassland Farming"

Brantford, Ontario • New Holland, Pa. • Minneapolis

Des Moines • Kansas City • Columbus

Charlotte • Lockhart, Ill.



#### Free Catalogs!

For illustrated, full-colour catalogs giving full details on New Holland's complete baler line, write: New Holland Machine Co., Dept. 5304, 302 Murray St., Brantford, Ontario.

Street or R.R. No.

#### Happy Birthday

Continued from page 15

would think the good Lord had forgotten to provide you with a spine."

Just as Gran was saying for the sixth time, "I wonder where in the world Mary and Jeff and George are," Father swung the car in at the gate.

"Well," Gran cried, holding out a thin, paper-white hand, "you're late. I've been watching for you. Thought you'd never get here. No matter. You're here. Humph, you're looking a bit peaked, Jeff. You should watch what you eat; you always did have a ridiculous stomach. Thank God, I still have my digestion. Well, haven't you a kiss for me?"

Father stooped and kissed her.

"Happy birthday, Gran," he said. "We brought you something for your birthday. From all of us. It's from Alfie, too."

"Bless the boy," Gran said. "How is he?"

"We had a letter just two days ago," Mother told her. She stooped to kiss Gran also. Gran always smelt of lavender. She looked as if she had just been taken out of a box where she'd been kept carefully in tissue paper—something she would have denied vehemently. "He said he was feeling fine," Mother told her. "He said he'd sent you a card for your birthday."

"I got it," Gran nodded. "Now where did I put that card?" She fell into a bit of a swither until they found it for her. "There it is," she said triumphantly. "I knew it was somewhere around. Things seem possessed, the way they get lost nowadays." She handed Mother the card who passed it to Father who gave it quickly back to Gran as if, Aunt Emily said afterwards, it might get lost again.

"Roses on it," Gran pointed out.
"The dear boy knows I've always liked roses. And a verse he made up all himself. Maybe he'll turn out to be a writer. I've always said there should be a writer in this family." Then she looked at Father and said, "You could have done it."

"Me?" Father smiled.

"Well, there's no one can tell a story like you do," Gran insisted. "If you hadn't come, Jeff, I'd have had no one to entertain me on my birthday."

Everybody knew what Gran meant, and nobody took offense; not even Aunt Gladys, the mother of the twins, Sue and Jill, who were quite prepared at the merest drop of a hint to show Gran what they had learned at Miss Hettle's dancing school, or Cousin Lucy, who would sing "Sweet and Low" for Gran as she did every year, with "The Last Rose of Summer" or "Danny Boy" as an encore, never letting on that she'd rather do, "I've Got Dreams That Are Busting My Seams" or something right up to date. It was part of the tradition that at the proper time Father would rake out all the old stories and retell them, family stories hallowed and perhaps slightly heightened in the telling. Though, like a child, Gran wanted no new embellishments; slip in any change of pattern and she would pounce on it.

"No, no," she would cry. "It was a straw hat with a blue ribbon."

So, at the proper time, Father told his stories. Everybody said afterwards how he rose to the occasion; and Gran would let him off none of them.

"Tell about Aunt Fannie and the mirror," she would say, and Father would reconstruct the department store stairway with the mirror into which Aunt Fannie tried to walk, dodging her own reflection because she was a bit nearsighted, and muttering with increasing annoyance, "That stupid woman! Can't she get out of my way?" Or the time Aunt Maxine-now gone to her reward-withdrew all her patronage from Cramer's because a clerk read too casually her own prematurely white hair and Uncle Will's dark, and said, handing over a package and smiling, "We'd better let your son carry this, ma'am, hadn't we?" And there was one in which Gran herself was involved, dating away back to a garden party of her youth (what mists had gathered over that far day now) and she, blue-eyed and pert young matron, poured tea. Having been given no slop bowl she conceived the idea of furtively tossing the dregs into the low hedge just behind her, not knowing that a number of the gentlemen had carefully laid their straw hats out of danger there.

"Upside down!" screamed Gran suddenly now, "and I made some good hits, too," and she laughed until Father and the others had to slap her on the back to get her breath going again. "Oh, dear! Oh, dear!" cried Gran, wiping her eyes. "Now tell me about Wing Loo," she demanded.

Then Father told about how Wing Loo, the cook, who was at the construction camp when great-grandfather was building a railway spur out west, was troubled by a bear lumbering down to steal things at night. And how Wing Loo fashioned himself a great catapult out of a crotched stick and a strong elastic and practiced every spare moment, and on a night of a full moon awaited the coming of the bear, watching from behind the cookhouse while the creature sniffed and snuffed, and then took careful aim, drawing the elastic out full length-and let go the wrong end!

The children all came in from playing to hear Father tell this one, but none of them laughed more than Gran did. And the more grown up ones gave over their flirting and giggling and considering of food long enough to say, "Gee, listen to her. Imagine at 100!"

"And the umbrella and the dishes," Gran said when she recovered from that one. "Don't forget the dishes."

that one. "Don't forget the dishes."

"Well," Father said, "great-grand-father brought Wing Loo back to help at Gran's house, and the first day Gran had in the missionary society ladies it was raining. So Gran said, 'Wing Loo, you must meet the ladies at the door and be sure and take their wet umbrellas from them right away.' When the ladies came, Wing Loo was on the job. No sooner did he open the door and they stared in surprise at him, than he reached out and made a grab at their umbrellas. 'Gimme,' he said sternly. One of the ladies fainted on the spot."

"Mrs. Corson," Gran nodded hap-

pily.

"But," Father said, "Loo didn't like doing dishes, and one day when the family were out and he was left with a lot of them, he put them on the top of the cellar steps and kicked each piece separately down the stairs."

"I'd often felt that way myself," Gran chuckled, "but we parted shortly afterwards. He said he had a sick ankle and must go. It turned out to be an uncle. And now, Jeff—"

It went on like that.

Gran said herself Father was never in better form.

She said it was the best birthday she'd ever had. She wasn't even a bit tired, or—well, hardly a bit. Everybody else was before it was over.

"Don't tell me you're tired," Gran shrilled in triumph. "Why, what's the world coming to? Can't folk stand up to things any more?" And she got up and said it was her bedtime now, and she kissed everybody in turn—a long, meticulous process—and Father last of all, as he was her favorite grandson. Her hands went caressingly to his face and came away a little wet. "Nonsense," she rebuked him, "don't be emotional over me, Jeff. You'll probably be telling me stories when I'm 110." And she walked upstairs with only a little help.

Mother took a look at Father and said he seemed tired and maybe they'd better go now.

"Yes," Father said. "I'll get the car."
"Well," Mother said on the way
home, "you made Gran a good birthday gift with all your stories, Jeff. How
she loves them."

Father said he was glad. He was very silent again, like he had been in the morning, and Mother was always one to respect his moods, so no one spoke much for the rest of the way. It was a lovely evening; a few clouds that had threatened earlier now hovered peacefully and caught the late light, and the sunset was red and gold, fading into a deep, tranquil mauve, and then darkness came, and then stars, bright and clear, long before the car reached home.

"You know," Mother said, "I've a notion we'd all be well to go early to bed. Gran is—a bit exhausting, but I'm so happy she had such a wonderful birthday. Fancy living to be 100," Mother said. "What a lot of history that covers! How much has happened in the world, and is happening. How changed everything is. It gives you sort of a queer feeling, doesn't it?"

Then she stopped talking because Father just seemed to be agreeing politely. He said he'd be upstairs soon;

he wanted to write a little in the diary for Alfie. So he sat in the small den off the dining room where he had his own papers and things, and he pulled out the diary that he wrote with a carbon, but he didn't use any carbon tonight.

He wrote: "Today your Mother and George and I went over to help celebrate your great-grandmother's birthday. Io had, of course, to tell her all the old stories—about Aunt Fannie and the mirror, and Wing Loo and the bear, and the rest. It was a great day for her, as you may imagine . . .

"Your great-grandmother is a remarkable woman. She has had her full share of hardships and sorrows but she has lived to laugh and be happy at 100. Laughter is a great thing and better than most medicines, I guess. Also, your great-grandmother belonged to a generation that had plenty of backbone. I should like to think we had inherited a bit of it. She was sorry you couldn't be there, Alfie, and asked for you, and showed us all the card you sent, and the verse you had written on it. I thought it very clever.

"I haven't, Alfie, told anyone, not even your mother or brother yet (let that wait until morning) the news. It came to me at the store, which was fortunate, as it might have made the day pretty hard for your mother. I tried to give no hint to anyone at the party — and especially great-grandmother—that you are missing. It isn't every day that anyone celebrates a 100th birthday.

"I shall keep on writing in this book day by day because I have a feeling, dear boy, that you will still come back to us safely, and I would want you to know just how things went with us day by day while you were away from us."

That is the story of Gran's 100th birthday which is, to me, Father's story as much as hers. I've thought for a long time it should be told, and that I should be the one to do it, because I was there that day when my brother Alfie was away flying overseas and crashed—Alfie, one of the lucky ones who turned up all right after all, as my father hoped and prayed but didn't know then he would.



"How d'ya expect me to play catcher without any equipment?"

# INTRODUCING

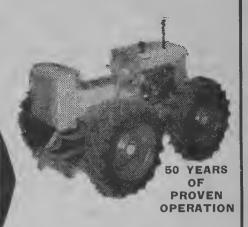
THE AMAZING

# HARRIS

4-WHEEL DRIVE

**TRACTOR** 

HERE'S YOUR NEXT TRACTOR, MR. FARMER . . . LOOK IT OVER!



Look it over, fellows—because no matter what tractor you now own—you'll want a Harris 4-wheel drive tractor sooner or later

It's got more pull, more traction, more maneuverability; it's easier to maintain and safer to operate than anything in its field.

Stan Reynolds Implements Ltd. have been appointed distributors for HARRIS tractors and invite your inquiries. There's a HARRIS tractor for EVERY job—and a HARRIS tractor does every job BETTER!

FARMING — LUMBERING — EARTH MOVING

WRITE TODAY FOR FULL INFORMA-TION

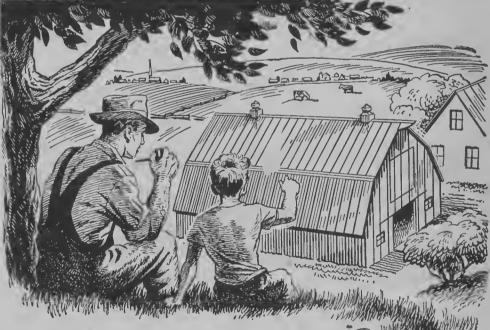
# STAN REYNOLDS

IMPLEMENTS LTD

ALBERTA

Western Canada's Leading Dealer

HARRIS TRACTOR DISTRIBUTOR



"Gosh Dad... you mean that roof will still be good when I take over?"

"Yes Billy . . . it will! That barn is built with Alrol Aluminum Roofing and Siding and she's there for my lifetime . . . . and probably yours too."

"Funny thing—now that she's finished and I've added up the costs, I find that Alrol Aluminum actually saved me money . . . I guess that's partly because aluminum is so easy to handle and apply."

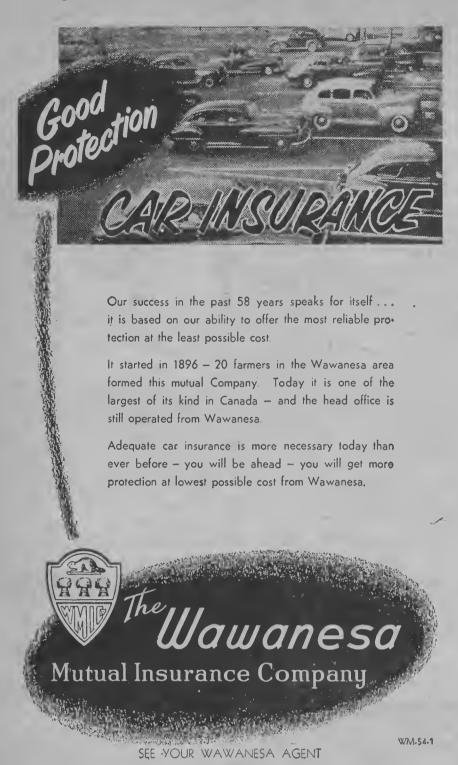
"You know Bill, that Alrol Aluminum barn will save us a lot more money over the years

... no painting ... no upkeep ... lower insurance ... less risk of fire ... and better for the animals, too."

ALROL FOILWRAP SAVES IN THE HOME

For full information on how Alrol Aluminum can save you money, mail coupon.

RS . CG
ALUMINUM ROLLING MILL'S LIMITED 198 OSBORNE ST. NORTH, WINNIPEG, MAN.
NAME
ADDRESS
CITYPROV



When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide



# The Ox Whip

Continued from page 10

the week after. What keeps you?"

She thrust her hands deep in the pockets of her slacks and looked at him resentfully under down-drawn brows. From somewhere toward the house and barn beyond the maple trees came the rising and falling drone of a power-driven saw. It dwindled to an alto moan and stopped, but again Joe Henderson hadn't any answer to break the silence.

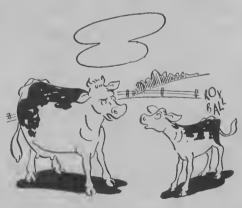
The girl arched her full bosom with a deep-drawn breath of annoyance. The sun struck out bold curved planes of shadow along her young body. She was close enough so that Joe could see the sunlight like sprayed gilt in the fine dew on her smooth tanned forehead and curved upper lip.

He lowered the barrow and took a single stride that closed the distance between them. He knew exactly what was going to happen. He was going to kiss this girl as she ought to be kissed. She was going to play angry and slap his face, and he was going to tell her where she could go and walk off the place for good.

HE was reaching for her when old Bob Rainey came around the corner of the barn, chattering with rage. He had an ox yoke on his shoulder and a whip in his hand.

"I dad!" he sputtered. "I dad, Iris, I never see such a man as your pa! So dad-burned set in his ways! Wants to turn the gas engine around an' then turn the saw around an' then cross the belt. I told him, 'You don't need to cross the belt. If you turn both of 'em around you don't need to cross the belt. That's a fixed fact,' I told him. I dad, he won't listen."

He dumped the yoke with a thump and a clank to the dirt and dragged a blue bandanna out of the hip pocket of his khaki work pants. He mopped



"No, I'm not going to jump up and down so you can have buttermilk."

his neck viciously. His thin jaws, silvered with a half-week's bristles, still worked like a chipmunk's.

"Is that all that's wrong, Uncle Bob?" Iris asked.

"Ain't a mite o' use talkin' to him! Ain't got the sense of a chicken an' won't listen to reason. If I'd 'a' had my way, we'd 'a' stayed over in Litchfield County four year ago. But once John Tuttle gets his neck bowed . . ."

The angry twitching of his hand swung the lash of the ox whip so that it almost touched Joe Henderson's arm. The young man jerked



# Lye Helps Many Ways In Farmhouse

There are dozens of ways in which lye speeds and eases work for the farmer's wife. Four of these are outlined below:

### CLOGGED DRAINS -

These are a nuisonce, unsanitory, and if neglected will result in costly plumber's bills. To unblock bod stoppoges, put 3 tablespoons of Gillett's Lye down droin, followed by a cup of hot woter, allow to stond. Repeat if necessory. To keep droins free-flowing pour down two toblespoons of lye each week, followed by a cup of water.

### **CLEANING STOVES**

Lye is the noturol enemy of greasy dirt that can gother and cake on ond in stoves. To speed cleoning: scrub with a stiff brush and a solution of 2 toblespoons of lye to a gollon of water.

### **OUTHOUSES** —

Sprinkle in holf a cup of Gillett's Lye once a week. Helps dissolve contents and remove odors. Scrub premises with solution of 3 toblespoons per pail of woter. Keeps outhouses spotless, sanitary, fly-free.

### SOAP -

First quality soap can be made for obout 1¢ a big bor with lye. For best directions, see the label on the Gillett's Lye tin.

GLF-203





1 encires \$.....er send C.O.D.

Name....

back out of the way. The seizure swept over him, body and mind, more than ever at the sight and threatened touch of that whip. It was a blackness in his brain and an echo of agony across his back.

He said harshly, "Needn't to slash me with that thing."

Uncle Bob dropped the whip beside the yoke. "Didn't allot upon it, Joe." The anger went out of his old eyes, into its place came a veiled shrewdness. He said, "John wants you to mow the rowen on the side hill."

"Which side hill?"

Uncle Bob answered carelessly, "Beyond where the old tobacco shed was."

Joe Henderson took a scythe from the fork of a tree. The old man waited until Joe was out of sight. Then he returned to the barn. His



"Heard any good psalms lately?"

pace quickened as he went. By the time he reached the shady side of the barn he was moving at a panicky trot.

"John!" he called. "John!"

His brother-in-law looked up from tinkering with the leather belt that connected the saw and the portable gasoline engine. John Tuttle was a shortish, square-bodied man, partly bald, with a touch of awkward seriousness in every movement.

"Well, stop yellin'. You were right. Belt needn't 'a' been crossed. Now go yoke up them oxen so we can start haulin' this wood when I got it cut."

He spoke with the strong impatience of a man who has made many mistakes in his time and resents with mounting bitterness even the smallest addition to the score.

"John," Uncle Bob said, "it's him! I been talkin' to him an' I swear . . ."

"I been workin' myself into a lather changin' this belt back, while you go gabbin' around. It's who?"

"Just like I told you all along. It's Saul's boy. It's young Mark Bayliss come back."

John Tuttle clucked his tongue testily. "And I keep tellin' you you're crazy. Mark run away when he was just a sprout, accordin' to all accounts."

"He'd 'a' growed. It's been years. He'd be as big as Joe Henderson."

"He ain't a Bayliss. The Baylisses been around oxen from the time they was able to toddle. They say young Mark used to lead a span around with a little whip he made himself. This Henderson don't know haw from gee. He's scared of oxen."

Uncle Bob said, "He knows where the old tobacco shed was."

"What?"

"I told him to mow rowen out beyond it, and he went straight there without askin'. When I see him do it, I tell you I like to quil-wheeled. I like to fell right in a heap."

John Tuttle said slowly, "Someone told him where it was."

"Iris didn't, because I asked her. I didn't. You didn't. But he knew. The ground where it was has been plowed over for three years, but he knew."

John Tuttle stood perfectly still with one hand on the oily dark leather of the engine belt. Nothing about him moved, and yet he seemed to shrink a little in every dimension, as if something stubborn that had held him rigid until now had quietly gone out of him.

"We should 'a' stayed in Litchfield County," Uncle Bob said. "But no, you wouldn't. You said the farm there was wore out an' this one'd pay as soon as we got a few good crops o' tobacco. Now you got everything sunk into it, an' this boy comes back—I dad!" He mopped furiously at his creased old neck. "A dozen times he's showed he knows things he couldn't 'a' knowed unless he'd lived here along back."

Tuttle plucked at his lower lip. His moist face had fallen more heavily into the lines that the mistakes of his past years had slowly gouged deep.

"If he claims to be Mark Bayliss, I'll make him prove it."

He looked vaguely around at the stony land that held so many hours and days of his weariness mixed deep in its stubborn soil, and something just as stubborn seemed to flow back into him.

"I know a way," he said.

THE noon meal was one that was usually eaten in silence. That day, however, the thing that was on John Tuttle's mind seemed to drive him continually into talking about it. Iris had changed into a print dress that danced to the rhythm of her movements as she brought the food from the stove to the kitchen table and set it before the men—a roast loin of pork, several kinds of vegetables, and apple slump for dessert. Between mouthfuls, John Tuttle would sit looking down at his plate and start to talk again.

"They was great ox handlers, the Baylisses," he said. "Saul and his pa before him. Old Newt was the one they called when they wanted to move the meetin' house. I was just a sprout then, but I recall it well. It







THE TOOLS WITH THE EXTRA

FEATURES!

True Temper's wood-filled Tubular Ferrules add strength where it's needed most for longer life, perfect balance. And only on True Temper tools do you get these weather-proof handles that look better, feel better in your hands and last much longer.



Wood-filled Tubular Ferrules

Fire-Hardened Handles

AT YOUR HARDWARE STORE
Made in Canada by
WELLAND VALE

# » FREE

Map of Beaverlodge

# URANIUM AREA

Follow the development of URANIUM with this up-to-date map.

Write
H. (Hank) L. Olson
Olson Investments Ltd.
1812 G Broad St., Regina



These days most people work under pressure, worry more, sleep less. This strain on body and brain makes physical fitness easier to lose—harder to regain. Today's tense living, lowered resistance, overwork, worry—any of these may affect normal kidney action. When kidneys get out of order, excess acids and wastes remain in the system. Then backache, disturbed rest, that "tired-out" heavyheaded feeling often follow. That's the time to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's stimulate the kidneys to normal action. Then you feel better—sleep better—work better. Ask for Dodd's Kidney Pills at any drug counter.



New and beautiful! This stunning "Tuxeda Top" gas range by Perfection features the handy griddle-in-the-middle. Perfection Stave Campany, 7528-B Platt Avenue, Cleveland 4, Ohio.

**AVAILABLE IN CANADA** 





# You CAN have your cake and eat it too!

Every year, because Canadians save at Imperial Bank of Canada, we are able to provide financial assistance for the improvement of communities, industry and business—for a better standard of living for you.

Meanwhile, the money you deposit in your Imperial Bank Savings Account earns interest for you, proving you CAN have your cake and eat it too! Come in and open your own Savings Account now!

IMPERIAL
"the bank that service built"

was before my pa moved to Litchfield County. Jacked up the old meetin' house on rollers. Fifty yoke of oxen they had pullin' onto her that day, and there wasn't a rope strong enough to hold 'em. Got the anchor chain that'd been in one o' the old clipper ships. Chain o' the old Nancy Barnes. Rusted a little on the outside but still sound enough to hold a hundred oxen. And Newt Bayliss was the only man could handle fifty span."

Joe Henderson began to eat more hastily. His throat almost closed against food at this talk of oxen. It wasn't that he could remember anything about them, for he couldn't. When anything brought them to his mind, it was not memory of facts that came back, but a storm of black, unreasoning emotion. That had often puzzled him, worried him:

The doctor putting the cast on the wrist that was broken in a fall from a combine in a Kansas wheatfield. Joe saying, "While I was here, Doc, I just thought I'd ask you."

"Was there anything in your child-hood that would make you want to forget?"

"Well, whenever I see a whip, I think of an ox whip. But if I try to think back to before that, everything is sorta funny. Mostly blank. I can only remember pieces, here and there."

"Sometimes it's a way nature has of protecting us, Joe. We forget because there were things that were too much to stand. We just put them out of our memory. But it's all there. Any time you really want it to, Joe, it'll come back to you. You'll remember."

"Well, I've sure tried, Doc. But I can't."

He did his best not to hear John Tuttle's words, closing his ears to them and watching the unhurried, economical movements of the girl as she served the food. She must have bathed and used some sort of powder after she had returned with the berries, for when her bare arm came near his face, as she put the dish of apple slump on the table, her skin smelled sweeter than the second-growth clover he had been mowing.

"Saul was a great ox handler too," John Tuttle said. "But he was always grouty. An angry, cruel man. Tougher'n a hair halter. Even if I did heir this land off him, I can't deny the truth about him."

Uncle Bob dropped his fork and gave his brother-in-law an agonized look.

"Third cousin o' mine, Saul was," Tuttle went on, breathing heavily and thoughtfully between phrases. "I didn't

Wines I was a second of the se

"I bring joyful tidings from Ant Milda, she's aut-ticipating."

set eyes on him for twenty years 'fore he died, but I had an item of how he went on. Took a whip to the boy. Many a time. An ox whip. Beat him within an inch of his life. For anything and for nothin'."

JOE HENDERSON suddenly shoved back from the table with a clatter of chair legs on the floor boards.

"Third cousin once removed, John," Uncle Bob stuttered, trying to side-track his brother-in-law. "Saul's grand-father was a brother of . . ."

"Mark, the boy's name was," John Tuttle said doggedly, staring at his plate. "Only half-grown. Between hay and grass, as the sayin' goes. Saul like



to beat the proper senses out of him with that ox whip. Came a time when the boy couldn't stand it no longer. He ran away."

Joe Henderson took hold of the doorjamb to steady himself. There was a roaring in his ears and an illness all along his body.

He said, "I'm goin' to set under the trees till it's time to go on mowin'."

Tuttle looked up from his plate and

Tuttle looked up from his plate and raised his voice: "People wonder if Mark Bayliss'll ever come back and claim this land."

"John!" Uncle Bob quavered. "John, ain't you goin' to eat your . . ."

"Mark Bayliss is dead," Joe Henderson said. "Accordin' to law. The judge declared him dead."

"So you know that," Tuttle said.
"How did you learn it?"

"At the post office. Some people was talkin'."

It was the truth. Joe had asked a few quiet questions, and that's what they had told him.

"Accordin' to law," Tuttle said, "he's dead. You never learned all the law, did you?"

"I never learned lots o' things."

"Like handlin' oxen. You never learned that?"

The young man walked away without answering.

Uncle Bob's exasperation burst out between quivering silvered jowls. "I dad, John! You've blundered a plenty in your time, but I never see the beat o' this! 'Twas bad enough puttin everything into this land an' runnin the risk he might come back. But to think o' settin' here an' practically tellin' him! He'll run to a lawyer an' he'll find out . . ."

John Tuttle settled his round head deeper between his shoulders and loaded his fork with food. "Don't get your dander up. Wait till the afternoon's over."

After dinner he helped Iris set the berries in the rear of the old sedan and drove her into town, where they delivered the fruit at the boarding-houses that ordered most of her crop beforehand.

As Joe Henderson returned from the side hill with his scythe and whetstone in the late afternoon, the sedan drew up beside the house. Not only John Tuttle and his daughter got out, but also three other men. They watched the young man approach.

"It could be him," one of the men said.

"Has a look o' Saul about him," another added. "I recall seein' the boy yoke a span of oxen when he was just about able to lift the yoke."

"Joe," Tuttle called, "I'd like you to come along."

They walked to the field where the two oxen were grazing, almost the length of the enclosure apart. Uncle Bob was there, under a tree, the yoke and whip on the ground beside him.

"Joe," Tuttle said, "these are neighbors and friends, come to settle a question." His round, flushed face was set in stern lines. "Joe, I want you to yoke these oxen."

Behind him, Iris watched the young man, with wide eyes. The three men who had come back with Tuttle stood silently, watching Joe, too. And so did Uncle Bob, grey and twitchy with anxiety.

"What's all this?" Joe said. "I told you when I come here I'd do any other work you had but I wouldn't have nothin' to do with oxen."

"You don't know beans about 'em, do you?" Tuttle said. "You don't know how to handle 'em."

"So I don't know how to handle 'cm. What about it? If you want to fire me, say so."

"I ain't firin' you, Joe. I'm tellin' you one thing. If Mark Bayliss was to come back here before the end o' the year, he could claim this land."

Joe's shoulders jerked. "The judge declared him dead. He's got no rights to the land."

"That's the way the story's got around," Tuttle said. "But the law says there's a period o' years got to run before he loses his rights. If he was to show up before the end o' this year, he could make trouble."



"Alice, you're getting mighty careless with our cash income."

Joe ran his tongue along his lips and looked uncertainly across the rocky field at the brown-and-white animals, far apart.

"What's the idea o' tellin' mc about Mark Bayliss?"

"Can you yoke them oxen or can't you, Joe Henderson? Because if you can, you better do it right now."

Suddenly Joe saw what the man must be up to. Tuttle had guessed. He had guessed who Joe was and what it was that the years had taken from his mind. Tuttle had these men here for witnesses. He would have them ready to come into court and swear that Joe Henderson couldn't be Mark Bayliss, because he had been challenged to show he knew how to handle oxen, as young Mark had well known how to do, and had failed.

Then John Tuttle, stubborn and stupidly cunning, would settle down on Mark Bayliss's land, secure forever.

"Any time you really want it to, Joe, it'll come back to you. You'll remember."

"All right," Joe said. "So you want me to yoke 'em. Okay."

As he stooped to pick up the yoke, the angry blood pounded in his temples and weighed like lead behind his eyes. He avoided touching the whip. His flesh shrank from it. But he took up the yoke, holding it in front of him across his body, and walked straight toward the nearer of the oxen. He heard Iris make a little sound in her throat. Her uncle gave a warning, "Sssh!"

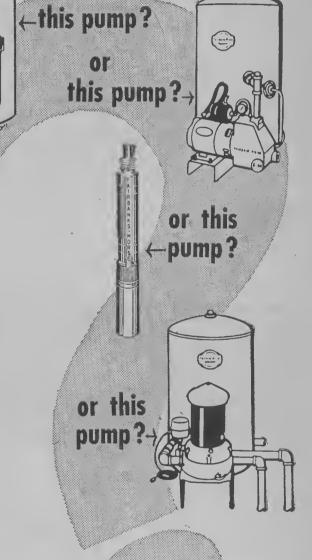
THE dry, gritty, weathered surface of the heavy piece of wood was unfamiliar to Joe's palms. As he strode toward, the ox, he studied the two curves in the yoke, shaped to fit over the necks of the animals. Beneath each curve was a semicircular wooden bow that passed beneath the neck to hold

# ET FAIRBANKS-MORSE

# tell you which Pump you need!

Fairbanks-Morse make a water system to fill every need; so can answer every pumping and water supply problem you may have. This service is available without obligation. Just fill in the coupon below.

Every Fairbanks-Morse system is backed by more than 120 years of engineering experience. They are performance proved, priced to save you dollars and most systems are shipped fully assembled, cutting installation costs. Parts and service are always available.





Fill in and mail coupon today

Advertising Department, The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited 980 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, Que.

Name....

Address

# Strikes IN FORCE



# against infection!

METRITIS • SHIPPING FEVER
CALF SCOURS • BACILLARY ENTERITIS
FOOT ROT • ACUTE MASTITIS

# SULMET\*

SULFAMETHAZINE Lederle

# The drug of choice · Low in cost · High in results!

When your livestock comes down with any of these diseases—take no chances! Use only the finest treatment—and use it *promptly!* There's one drug that's known everywhere for its *quality* and for the reputation of the maker. That's SULMET, made by Lederle!

SULMET does a better job and actually costs you less per animal treated. Here's why: SULMET is powerful in action against all of the organisms that commonly cause these diseases. Given as recommended, SULMET secures high blood concentrations...strikes in force against infection... stays in an animal's body a long time...keeps working! Few drugs can build such power without being harmful. SULMET can! With SULMET, you give lower dosages at less frequent intervals! Often a single treatment does the job! Your cost is less per animal treated!

Consult your veterinarian for the most effective management practices and disease control procedures. Free literature gladly sent upon request.

\*Reg. Trade-Mark



### LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION

North American Cyanamid Limited 5550 Royalmount Avenue Town of Mount Royal, Montreal, Quebec



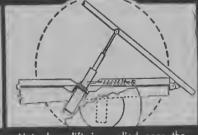
Here's a new hydraulic hoist specially engineered for the small truck, that does more with less effort than you've ever seen.

Constructed for use with all types of bodies, it is especially suitable for installation with express type boxes because of its low mounting height. The new, more efficient design lifts up to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -ton loads with less power and with a minimum strain on the frame.

The ROBIN "Triple-Twin" is designed to give minimum box overhang and maximum road clearance. The tank and valve are in one compact assembly. Universal type mounting allows simple installation.

Complete with hydraulic pump and drive assembly, 3-gallon tank, 3-way valve, with cableoperated dash control and tilting sills, sub-frame and hinges.

... at the lowest price on the market today for this type of hoist.



Note how lift is applied near the centre of the lood, reducing effort and body strain. Telescaping cylinders give extro extensian — highangle body lift. Built-in equalizers assure equal extension under uneven laod conditions.



Stroight, high uplift — yet na dongerous underbody obstructions. See how the retractars draw cylinders up into the frame when the hoist is lowered. Telescoped cylinders are short and compact, taking up little space.

You'll like this soundly engineered hoist. See it at your ROBIN Dealer's or write for further information to . . .

ROBIN MACHINE & SUPPLY CO. LTD. 5202, 1st St. S.W. Calgary, Alberta

ROBINSON MACHINE & SUPPLY CO. LTD. THE HEAD OFFICE & FACTORY: CALGARY — WAREHOUSE; REGINA



IF YOU WANT THE BEST-IT MUST BE'ROBIN

the yoke in place. Each bow was fastened by an iron pin.

"Scared to death I'll take the land from under his feet," Joe thought. "Tryin' to do me out o' what's mine by rights."

He saw that the bow would never go past the wide horns. He rested the yoke on the ground, took out one of the pins, and removed the bow. Then he walked toward the ox, head on, with the yoke balanced across his hands. Anger had driven revulsion out of his mind.

The animal tossed its head until the little brass balls on its horns flashed



"I've changed my mind about your new hat. Saw the same thing on a number of women today and I'm really beginning to like it."

in the sun. It wheeled and moved away. Joe tried to head it off, hampered by the weight of the yoke.

"Co', boss! Co', boss!" he cried, but the ponderous beast paid no attention to the call that summons cows. It kept lumbering out of Joe's way every time he thrust the yoke at its head . . .

It was bitter to walk back to that group, with the sweat of exertion and defeated anger stinging his face and salting his lips. They stood there in a silent row, watching him come. A fury of impotent resentment seized upon him. It made him want to shout in their faces, to cry out some proof of who he was and see their jaws drop. They were living on his land, sleeping under his roof, scheming to turn him away. His hands wanted to lash out -not only at them, but at the doctor who had said he would remember, and at himself for not remembering, and at the stupid beasts who had denied and betrayed him in the moment of his need.

He stooped in a blind passion and snatched up the ox whip.

"You can't yoke the oxen," John Tuttle said.

Joe was staring at the thing in his hand. It was what his flesh had shrunk from, and yet, now that he had grasped it firmly, it felt familiar, right. He reached out the other palm, shakily, and ran it slowly to and fro along the whipstock.

"I made one like this once," he said.

"You made a whip like that?" Uncle Bob snapped. "You wouldn't know how."

"Out of a branch o' hardbeam," Joe said, slowly and softly. "You pick a sapling about eight or nine feet long, with a little fork at the end to keep the lash from slidin' off. You rub 'er with butter, to supple 'er and keep the wet out. And the lash . . . that's braided out o' sheepskin. You make it thicker in the middle; and at the end you let the strands hang loose for a snapper."



It's true—80% to 90% of the time and maney spent on fencing can be saved by using "Osmase Fence Past Mixture". Treat only the groundline of any kind of post, dry ar green, and make the whole past last 3 to 5 times longer far only

OSMOSE THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF

 $3\phi$  to  $4\phi$  per past. Millians af fence pasts treated with "Osmase" prave these facts.

GOOD ALL AROUND FOR ANY WOOD IN OR NEAR THE GROUND

For Wood ABOVE The Ground use PENTOX

Pentox, undercoater and preserver, seals dry wood against moisture with a resinous film — prevents warped doors, sticky windows, sagging porches, wood rot. Before you paint—PENTOX! Low cost.

Available wherever paint is sold

# Generally Speaking...\_

no matter how big or how wealthy an advertiser, he cannot afford to advertise a poor quality product. The advertiser's name or his brand on a product is your assurance that satisfaction is guaranteed.



He was running the whip through his hand, checking over the points as he mentioned them. He looked at the row of faces, but no one spoke.

HE picked up the yoke he had pitched to the ground. This time, instead of holding it awkwardly before him, he swung it easily and surely to his left shoulder, removed the pin before him, and held the bow and the whip in his right hand.

"What do you call your oxen?" he asked quietly. "Duke and Diamond? Buck, Star, Golden, Turk? What's their names?"

John Tuttle wet his lips. He said, "Why would you want to know?"

"Makes it easier if I locate the off ox first. And if one of the names was longer than the other, it would be the off ox. That's the custom around here, ain't it?"

Tuttle said chokingly, "Can you yoke them oxen, Henderson, or can't you? Just a minute ago you tried, and . . ."

"There's other ways o' findin' which is the off ox," Joe said. "Is your span a haulin' or a crowdin' team? If they haul away from the neap, the off ox'll have the hair wore away on his right



"About the time we get a nest egg laid away-more bills accumulate!"

shoulder. If they crowd together, his left shoulder'll be wore."

Tuttle stood plucking at his lower lip. His eyes looked as if the world had fallen in upon him.

"Most teams are haulin' teams," Joe said. "I guess this one probably is."

He walked toward the ox that was nearer, glanced at its shoulders and then moved on to its mate across the field. When he reached it, he dropped the whip and circled to approach from the left side.

The animal stood, quiet and tractable, while he laid the yoke upon its neck and fastened the bow beneath. Then he unpinned the other bow and waved it in circles above his head. Across the field the nigh ox saw the proper signal and came plodding obediently to set its neck beneath the other side of the yoke.

Joe took up the whip and dangled the lash before the brown-and-white faces. The great sluggish beasts lumbered along, at his right hand and a little behind him, following the whip in blind servility. He led them back across the field, and as he did he saw the low sun sending slant gold along the rocky slopes of his land, and he knew now why he had come back to it. This was his place, and he would never be happy away from it.

He led the oxen to the little gathering at the edge of the field. When he stopped, the span halted behind him and stood waiting.

John Tuttle wiped his bald head carefully before he raised his eyes and spoke:

"What's your right name, boy?"

There was nothing cringing about it. He seemed only very tired, as if all the work and worry he had put into this soil were weighing heavily on him now; and yet there was a patient, fumbling strength in him, ready to endure even this last stroke, a strength that he might have drawn out of the rocks in return for what he had given them.

The young man clenched his hand on the whip. Why . . . there was no need for him to tell me! If he'd just kept still, I might have gone away, and the time would have passed, according to law, and my rights would all be gone.

He said, "What was the idea of all this, makin' me yoke the oxen?"

"I had to be sure," John Tuttle said.
"I wouldn't keep no man out of his just rights. But I had to know for certain."

Joe's eyes moved from him to Uncle Bob and then to Iris. They weren't greedy graspers. They were just like himself. They were just ordinary people trying to make their way in decent self-respect through a world that was pretty stony sometimes.

"Why did you ask me my name?"
"Because I want to know if

you're . . ."

"Ice Henderson" the how said

"Joe Henderson," the boy said sharply. "That's who I am. Never goin' to be anybody else. Anything wrong with that?"

Tuttle's head came up with a start. For long moments he looked at the boy, and their eyes met and an understanding that was never to be put into words passed between them.

The older man said quietly, "What did you come here for? What is it you want?"

"I....I'd just like to stay around for a while, I guess."

"You can stay as long as you're a mind to, Joe," Tuttle said.

He and Uncle Bob turned away, and the other men with them. Iris walked behind them, and Joe fell in beside her. The last low rays of the sun spread orange warmth on her tanned face and on the smooth vee of throat above the gay flowered dress.

He said, "You was talkin about goin to the oxen-drawin."

"Yes, I was."

"Want to go with me?"

"Yes, Joe."

A little behind him and to the right, the oxen heaved into motion, following the ox whip in his hand unquestioningly, as iron follows a magnet.



"All he'll says is . . . 'what was good enough for grandpa is good enough for me' . . ."

# SCUFFED-UP FLOORS



# Johnson's HARD GLOSS Glo-Coat gives BRIGHTER, BETTER, TOUGHER SHINE!

To end scuffed-up floors!... to get the hardest, longest lasting polish without any rubbing or buffing!... get Johnson's Hard Gloss Glo-Coat! It's perfect for any flooring surfaces and the unique pouring spout makes the waxing job easier and faster than ever!

FREE spout on Johnson's "Red Band" Glo-Coat, too!

# **COUNTRYWOMAN HANDBOOKS**

No. 1—Countrywoman Handbook On Housekeeping 25c

Kitchen tools and labor savers, home decorating, furniture refinishing, care and repair of hardwood and softwood floors, washday shortcuts, pattern reading and sewing hints, how to get rid of flies, bugs and beetles, housecleaning aids, etc., to mention only a part of the information contained in this splendid book. Price only 25c postpaid.

No. 2—Countrywoman Handbook On Kitchen Planning 25c

Essentials of a well-planned kitchen, proper arrangement of shelving, height of working surfaces, use of space, plans for a dumb waiter, shoe storage, and other very practical information on linen cupboards, clothes closets, etc. Price only 25c

Order by Number—Send Your Order Direct To:

THE COUNTRY GUIDE BOOK DEPT.

EG - - CA

CANADA

# Only the 54

# (9) F (1)

# Give you POWER with ECONOMY

in all these ways!



Yes, the three great new series of Chevrolets for 1954 lowest-priced line in their field — are also the only cars in their field that are automatically powered to serve you in all these ways. Come in, see and drive the new and prove this for yourself!

More things more people want, that's why

MORE PEOPLE BUY CHEVROLETS THAN ANY OTHER CAR!



# POWERED FOR ECONOMY

(1) Lowest-priced line in its field, (2) extremely low operating costs, (3) exceptionally low maintenance costs, (4) traditionally higher resale value.



### POWERED FOR DEPENDABILITY

Chevrolet's valve-in-head engine — another Chevrolet exclusive in the low-priced line of fine Canadian cars — means extra dependability and durability for Chevrolet drivers, plus famous high-compression economy!



# POWERED FOR PERFORMANCE

Highest valve-in-head horsepower in the low-priced field — more pickup — more over-all performance are yours; and with these you will enjoy gratifying new gasoline economy.



### POWERED FOR DRIVING EASE

First and finest low-cost automatic transmission, Powerglide with "Blue-Flame 125" engine now is available on all models at extra cost, bringing you further economy gains and extra hours of fatigue-free driving.



# POWERED FOR SAFETY

The first and the outstanding Power Brakes in Chevrolet's field. Do much of the work of braking for you. Optional on all Powerglide models at extra cost.



## POWERED FOR CONVENIENCE

Power Steering to park and steer with fingertip ease, enjoy surer, safer car-control, with this wonderful feature. Optional on all models at extra cost.



# POWERED FOR COMFORT

Touch a button to raise or lower front windows or adjust seat. Optional on "Two-Ten" and Bel Air models at extra cost.

Ist in Sales! Ist in Value! Ist in Demand!

# The Countrywoman



From the left: Tyrone Guthrie, Dr. A. H. Showalter and Tom Patterson with scale model of stage of Stratford's theatre.

ANADA, too, has its Stratford-on-Avon, a little city of some 18,000 people, located almost at the heart of the peninsula of western Ontario on a railway line, about mid-way between Toronto and the Michigan border. Through the town's central, pleasing park area flows the quiet Avon. Old stone bridges span the river at several points. Along its low banks, large willows dip their long branches toward the water. Over its surface white swans move gracefully or stop to rest and preen, to the delight of the beauty lover, photographers and small children.

The name was given to the townsite in 1827 by the Canada Land Company, when surveyers were busy working on, what was then known as, the Huron Tract. In 1850 this land was divided between Perth and Huron counties. Stratford village was incorporated four years later and became the county town of Huron. In 1885 it was incorporated as a city. It had by that time a population of 10,000 and had become a railway center, containing the Grand Trunk huge motive power shops.

Stratford is set down in a farming community, surrounded by pleasant and prosperous farmlands. It has, to a large measure, missed the postwar industrialization boom, which so rapidly and drastically altered the countenance of Ontario's large cities, near the shorelines of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. But it has a fair share of industries. Its citizens proudly point to factories, supply-centers and shops concerned with items vital to our modern economy such as: machines, tools and other technical equipment, farm implements, furniture, foodpackers' products, synthetic and natural rubber.

OVER a period of two years or more groups of Stratford citizens sat in on committees, listened to special talks and took part in discussions, all concerned with the possibility of holding a summer Shakespearean festival in their town. These centered around a young man, a native son who treasured in his mind a dream of bringing Shakespeare to Stratford, Canada, through the medium of great artists—a dream intensified when he compared the theatres and drama in places he had visited in Europe, with the types of entertainment at home. He persevered trying to persuade somebody to do something about his idea.

Tom Patterson, after serving overseas with the forces for six years and then graduating from the University of Toronto, was engaged as an associate editor of a Toronto civic magazine. In that city and in Stratford he sought to bring groups of people together in committees. Some found the idea bor-

Vision, faith, courage and talent combined for success in efforts to have a Canadian center of great Shakespearean drama

by AMY J. ROE

ing, considered it impossible and dismissed the young man as a "dreamer," perhaps slightly "mad." Some became impatient or discouraged and withdrew. There were those who said, "Get the money first;" others "find the big-name actors and a suitable theatre first;" and still others said: "You can't get people to put up money for a dream. You must have a definite plan, blue-printed, before you can attempt to enlist public support."

In 1952 the Stratford Chamber of Commerce gave the green light to a small four-member committee to produce a definite plan, indicating the first step to be taken and the probable following course of action. Given the go-ahead signal, the committee had to admit honestly among themselves that they did not know which was the important step to be taken *first*. Tom Patterson was sent

to New York to interview a famous screen and stage star, noted for his playing of Shakespearean roles. Tom returned a wiser and sadder man. The Rotary Clubs of Stratford, England, and of Canada, had for some time been exchanging correspondence and mutual courtesies. The Rotary Club in England was asked if it had any advice for its namesake city in Canada, in regard to launching a festival honoring the great dramatist. None was forthcoming.

TOM PATTERSON then appealed to Mrs. Dora Mavor Moore, Director of the New Play Society, Toronto, recognized as one of Canada's greatest inspirators of good theatre. Mrs. Moore saw clearly the level on which the festival must be built—the best possible in Shakespeare, in production and acting. Let finances go hang! If it were an artistic success, it would receive public acclaim. Canada could have the opportunity to accomplish something significant in drama; a chance to move forward to a place of leadership. Mrs. Moore was

acquainted with various people connected with the theatre in Britain, among them Tyrone Guthrie, former director of the Old Vic, London, who had won for himself an international reputation in play production, having directed productions in Finland, Palestine and New York. She suggested that Tom Patterson call Mr. Guthrie by long distance telephone at his home in Newbliss, Ireland. She would first write an introductory letter to prepare him for the telephone call concerning Stratford's festival plans.

"We knew then that our design had to be great," Dr. H. A. Showalter, President of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival of Canada Foundation, said to me in an interview in Stratford last August. "To get a great design we went to artists leading in their particular field and asked them to plan for us. They designed the theatre, the stage, chose the plays to be produced, selected the artists, costumes and setting. We went with them, all the way."

"It sounds wonderful. When would you like me to come?" Tyrone Guthrie said to Tom Patterson on that memorable telephone call from Canada.

HE arrived by plane on July 12, 1952, and was met at the Ottawa airport by Tom Patterson. who carried with him the money, contributed out of the pockets of Stratford committee members, with which to pay the distinguished visitor's two-way plane fare. Mr. Guthrie went to Stratford and met the committee and expressed admiration for their vision, faith and courage in tackling a great idea. If Stratford wanted a drama festival merely to attract tourists he was not interested. Moreover, it wasn't likely that the sale of tickets would meet the cost of production of Shakespeare plays, especially in the first year.

The time, he said, was ripe for just such a venture. If Stratford did not do it, some other community likely would. It should be a Canadian scheme, financed and carried out by Canadians but with aid from Great Britain on the artistic side. He was ready to help if the aim was to introduce good theatre to Canada, in which Canadian talent would work under top world producers. He advised against an open air theatre, as the works of Shakespeare demand the close and undivided attention of every member of an audience.

It was agreed that the committee would explore the possibility of a tent (Please turn to page 90)



[Stratford, Beacon Herald photos View of Stratford, showing the pleasant wooded area and the Avon river crossed by stone bridges.



Scene from All's Well That Ends Well showing (center) Irene Worth as Helena, received by Alec Guinness as the King of France.

ANY factors contributed to the outstanding success of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival in 1953. Each played its important part in: attracting thousands of theatre lovers as well as idly curious entertainment-seekers; winning wide and favorable comment from competent critics and in placing it first as a theatre news-making event in the world for the year.

These were: the imaginative daring of the idea itself; the almost miraculous building of a specially designed, new-type theatre and stage within the matter of a few months; the greatname, talented artists and producers associated with it; the two plays selected for its six-week season; the organizational work springing from a small, quiet Canadian community and reaching across the sea; the planning of finances and the forces which rallied to its support.

In retrospect, at this distance, it might seem that these elements can be separated, examined and evaluated. Actually they mingled and were interdependent, spurting up into a strong flame, fusing and illuminating the venture, kindling alike the minds of people in Canada and in Britain. Had one element been missing — how different the story might have been!

"No one knows the nature and aims of the Festival better than Tyrone Guthrie, for it was he who gave it form and put his mark of genius firmly upon it," is the comment of Robertson Davies in the preface to *Renown At Stratford*, a book published by Clarke Irwin, 1953.

Associated with director Tyrone Guthrie in stage design, costumes, color and setting was Tanya Moiseiwitsch, one of the leading designers of the English theatre. They worked together on the plan for the theatre and the stage. As agreed with the Stratford committee, the theatre was to be circular, 150 feet in diameter, the base of which was a concrete structure. bowl-shaped, with a tent top and walls. As completed, four-fifths of the auditorium space accommodates the seating, with light wood and metal chairs, arranged and fastened, rising tier after tier and extending for 15 rows. The seating capacity for 1954 season is 1,900.

THE stage, Tyrone Guthrie explained upon his second visit, in early December, 1952, "Will be the

first Elizabethan stage ever to be used in a large-scale theatrical production since the Elizabethan theatre. It reestablishes intimate relationship be-



Alec Guinness in death scene from Richard III with Robert Godier, Montreal, as Richmond standing over him.

tween the actors and the audience." It is a three-sided platform, 40 feet wide and 20 feet deep, having seven levels and six entrances. It projects wedge-fashion into the auditorium. Spectators have a view of it from three sides. The closest spectators are not more than five feet from it, the furthest not more than 50 feet. An exact replica scale-model was sent to Stratford and a local workshop built the prefabricated wood structure.

Tom Patterson resigned from his salaried job in Toronto and became the manager of Stratford Festival. Acting upon Mr. Guthrie's suggestion, he was sent to London on a six-week "star" hunting trip. Alec Guinness agreed to play the lead roles in the two plays, which yet were to be selected. Tanya Moiseiwitsch, leading stage and costume designer, consented to supervise settings and costumes. Producer and lead actor were to select others for the main parts and decide upon the plays. Irene Worth, a native of Nebraska, who went to London for training and now a popular star at Old Vic and Edinburgh Festival, agreed to take leading lady's role.

The Stratford Story

The elements that went into the making of a brave venture bringing renown to Canada

Photographs by PETER SMITH, Stratford.

Cecil Clarke, for seven years producing manager at the Old Vic, who worked for many years with Mr. Guthrie, arrived in Canada in January, as assistant director, continuing auditioning of Canadian talent. His flair for organization, teaching others in the crafts connected with production of properties, his personality and understanding won many friends for Stratford Festival and contributed largely to its ultimate success.

MEANWHILE things were happening on the financial front. An active fund-raising campaign in the community, resulted in contributions amounting to \$70,000 from Stratford

and its citizens. The budget estimate

had been set at \$150,000, which in-

cluded a \$120,000 capital cost which

must be raised in the chancy first year. Possible ticket sales were put down at \$100,000. But soaring costs of supplies and labor had boosted the over-all estimate to \$259,000. The directors of the Festival faced an anticipated \$90,000 deficit in early May. Local firms made donations of \$25,000 and \$10,000 which still left a gap of \$55,000.

On April 16, the first shovelful of sod had been turned on a spot, where the side-hill excavation was begun by a local contractor, Oliver J. Gaffeny. He proceeded calmly to finish his end of the job, though the chilling winds of financial difficulties were beginning to blow and his own payments were some \$14,000 in arrears. Other suppliers wanted money on account to pay their workmen and to cover goods. The Festival bank account showed a sizable overdraft.

With so much already accomplished, so many commitments made, some 50 Canadian actors under contract, four about to sail from England in addition to the producer and Tanya Moiseiwitsch, things looked very black indeed. The committee was divided at the best course to pursue.

Tyrone Guthrie tells dramatically in chapters of Renown At Stratford of the long-distance call from Dr. Showalter explaining the "difficulties" and asking how he felt about postponing the thing for a year; of his own request for consultation with the others and the promise to "call back in a half hour. I then reported that we all felt that postponement would be utterly fatal. Better abandon the whole plan than either to postpone or to proceed with faint hearts and a reduced budget. And then receiving on the next day a wire from the chairman: 'Decided to proceed, stop. Assure you full steam ahead'.'

(Please turn to page 97)

Interior view of Stratford Theatre showing projected stage, open on three sides.

# brighten your home, lighten your work-



with decorative floors of



# ECONOMY

If dollars are an important factor in your homerenovation plans, you can get Dominion Inlaid Linoleum in "Domestic" gauge, as well as regular—it's just as beautiful and long-wearing...very

AND...you save further if you lay Dominion Inlaid Linoleum yourself over your present type of flooring ... it's easy, anyone can do it. Remember, linoleum needs no hardwood underneath, no wall-to-wall broadloom on top...and it makes a lovely background for your scatter rugs and carpet areas. Send the coupon below for complete instructions on how to install your own lovely linoleum floors.

Home Planning Department,				
DOMINION (	SILCLOTH &	LINOLEUM	co.	LIMITED,
2200 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal.				

Please send me new illustrated linoleum booklets

The trend today is to linoleum floors for loveliness, liveliness, less work in every room of your home.

Dominion Inlaid Linoleum is the functional flooring for big homes where the cleaning chore is often heavy. Mud, dust and dirt mop off in a shake . . . its natural-cork base keeps it fresh, springy and unscuffed under the hardest wear.

And because Dominion Inlaid Linoleum has a marvellous array of colors and shades, both in tiles and by the yard, you can select flooring that's right for every living area... warm and homey for dining room, living room and bedroom; gay and gorgeous for kitchen, bathroom, hall.

> Bring a new type of loveliness to your home with modern inlaid linoleum.

TILES AND BY-THE-YARD

	6
Marboleum	
	39







# DOMINION inlaid LINOLEUM

made only in Canada... sold by style-setting Canadian retailers

DOMINION OILCLOTH & LINOLEUM CO. LIMITED . MONTREAL



BRITISH COLUMBIA PACKERS LTD., VANCOUVER, CANADA



# Canned Fruit Desserts

Give late-winter appetites a lift with a new dessert



Cherry pinwheels add color and flavor appeal to a spring meal.

"as is" may become slightly tiresome. But used as the basis for dress-up desserts with whipped cream, cake, jelly or ice cream, the family will enjoy it as much as ever.

Delicious shortcakes can be made with canned fruit. Make your favorite sponge cake—or a rich biscuit—use canned peaches, raspberries or strawberries as the fruit and top with plenty of whipped cream.

Served hot, canned fruit is a mouthwatering dessert. Dip peach halves in cornflakes, sprinkle with brown sugar, dot with butter and heat in the oven. Serve hot with whipped cream or ice cream topped with a spoonful of jelly. Flavored whipped cream makes can-

Flavored whipped cream makes canned fruit something special. Use peppermint flavoring in the cream to accompany pears. Almond-flavored whipped cream is delicious with canned peaches. Use the extra juice off the fruit as a baked-pudding sauce. It is as good as it is inexpensive.

Spiced fruit has many uses. Serve spiced plums, peaches, pears or apricots with a tapioca, rice or cornstarch pudding. To spice, drain the syrup off the canned fruit. Add ¼ to ½ teaspoon each of cloves and cinnamon to the syrup and simmer 10 minutes. Pour the hot syrup over the fruit and let stand for several hours for the spice flavor to penetrate.

As for canned fruit salad desserts a Waldorf pear salad is made by combining diced pears with celery and chopped walnuts. Sprinkle over a little lemon juice and add a fruit salad dressing. Another salad is made by topping pear or peach halves with cream cheese, softened with a little milk, into which is beaten raspberry jam. Serve in lettuce cups with whipped cream and dressing combined.

### Harlequin Pears

1 qt. canned pear halves
10 drops green coloring
12 tsp. peppermint flavoring raisins
13 c. peanuts
1 c. seedless raisins
14 c. peanuts
2 T. fruit syrup

Drain pears, reserving syrup. Add peppermint flavoring to syrup and divide into two portions. Add green coloring to one portion and place in it half the pears. Add rest of pears to remaining syrup and chill. Put raisins and peanuts through food chopper using medium blade. Moisten with 2 T. syrup drained from pears and mix well. Drain pears and fill

each cavity with raisin-peanut mixture. Place one tinted and one untinted pear half cut side up in each serving dish. Serves 6.

# Upside Down Cake

½ c. butter½ tsp. salt½ c. brown sugar1¼ c. flour1 pint fruit½ c. fruit juice½ c. shortening1½ tsp. baking½ c. sugarpowder1 egg, unbeaten1 tsp. vanilla

Melt butter in square 8-inch pan. Brush sides with this—leave remainder in bottom. Sprinkle bottom with brown sugar. Arrange fruit halves, rounded side up in bottom of pan. Cream shortening. Add sugar and cream well. Add egg, beat thoroughly. Sift then measure flour. Add baking powder and salt. Sift twice more. Add flour alternately to creamed mixture with fruit juice. Add vanilla. Pour over fruit mixture. Bake at 350° F. for 50 minutes. Serve upside down on large platter or cake dish. Place cherries between fruit halves if desired.

Fruit suggested — peach halves, pear halves, pineapple slices, stoned plums.

## Fruit Cobbler

2 c. drained sliced fruit powder

1½ tsp. baking powder

½ tsp. salt

2 T. melted butter

1 c. flour

1 r. sugar

1½ tsp. baking powder

½ tsp. salt

4 c. shortening

1 egg, beaten

1 T. sugar

4 c. milk

Combine fruit and nutmeg with ¼ c. sugar in bottom of 10-inch shallow baking dish. Add melted butter. Sift then measure flour. Add 1 T. sugar, salt, baking powder and sift again. Cut in shortening fine. Beat egg, add to milk and stir into flour mixture. Spread over fruit. Bake at 350° F. until cake draws away from sides of pan. Serve with sauce made of fruit juice. Serves 6.

Fruits suggested—peach slices, plums, cherries, rhubarb, saskatoons, raspberries or apricot slices.

### Cherry Pinwheels

2 c. sifted flour
4 c. sugar
1 tsp. salt
3 tsp. baking
powder
4 c. shortening
4 c. shortening
4 c. sugar
1½ T. cornstarch
4 c. shortening
4 c. sugar
4 c. chopped nuts
4 c. sugar

Combine flour, ¼ c. sugar, salt and baking powder. Cut in shortening. Add milk. Mix thoroughly. Roll out on lightly floured board to rectangle 12 by 6 inches. Combine cherries and ½ c. sugar. Spread cherries on dough. Begin at one longer side of rectangle and roll up jelly roll fashion. Slice into 12 one-inch pinwheels. Combine ½ c. sugar, cornstarch and cinnamon in a saucepan. Gradually add cherry

juice. Cook until thick and clear. Add few drops of red food coloring. Sprinkle nuts over bottom of buttered 9-inch round or heart-shaped pan. Pour sauce into pan. Spread evenly over bottom and place pinwheels cut side up on top of sauce. Bake at 375° F. for 40 to 45 minutes. As soon as removed from oven turn pan upside down onto serving platter. Remove pan. Serve with whipped cream. Serves 6 to 8.

Fruit Pudding Sauce

1 c. fruit juice. 1/4 tsp. cinnamon or Food coloring, if nutmeg necessary 1 T. cornstarch

Taste fruit juice, if necessary add up to 4 c. sugar. Add cinnamon and few drops red or green food coloring. Add small amount of juice to cornstarch. Mix. Add to remaining juice. Cook over low heat until thick and clear. Serve hot.

# Cherry Oatmeal Crisp

2 c. cherries 1 c. uncooked oat-10 T. sugar meal 2½ T. butter 2 tsp. cornstarch 1 tsp. lemon juice 1 c. cream 1/4 tsp. salt

Drain cherries. Add enough water to juice to make 1 c. Combine 4 T. sugar and cornstarch in saucepan. Add cherry juice. Cook slowly 10 minutes, stirring until thick and translucent. Add lemon juice. Arrange cherries in 8-inch square pan. Sprinkle with 3 T. sugar and pour sauce over cherries. Combine oatmeal, salt and 3 T. sugar. Cut in butter thoroughly. Sprinkle oatmeal mixture over cherries. Bake at 350° F. for 40 minutes or until crisp. Serve warm with cream.

# New Beef Dishes

Introducing a new booklet of beef recipes to add flavor and attractiveness to every meal

LENTY of beef, really good quality beef is a specialty of western Canada. It is a versatile food, lending itself to preparation in numerous ways. Well prepared, it can be the distinctive feature of any menu. But do the people who prepare our meals make the most of its superior quality, its' versatility and its natural goodness?

Perhaps where we fail is in the lack of knowledge of how to cook and serve special dishes or a good steak. This is true of home cooking and, as well, of meals served in hotels, restaurants and other eating places where visitors sample our western Canadian meals.

In order to offer homemakers a collection of recipes that were really unique, the Council of Canadian Beef Producers (Western Section) appealed to some of Canada's leading hotel chefs, home service directors, commercial dietitians and home economists in large meat packing plants and other food and home equipment centers. They asked each one for her best, her "favorite" beef recipe.

The response brought tested recipes, recipes that were proved good and that were different. They were for dishes that add flavor and attractiveness to every meal. The expensive and the inexpensive cuts, from steak to hamburger, liver and tongue to oxtail were included. There were dishes to serve at lunch, supper and dinner. Some were highly spiced, some included vegetables, others stuffing or a sauce, all were delicious.

These recipes, some of which are given here, are compiled, each with the name of the contributor, in the 16page booklet Beef Dishes, New and Different, published by the Council of Canadian Beef Producers (Western Section). Copies of the booklet are available by writing to the Council's office at 28 Michael Building, Calgary.

### Piquant Meat Loaf

2/3 c. dry bread 1/4 c. grated onion crumbs 1 tsp. salt. c. milk ⅓ tsp. pepper 11/2 lbs. ground. 1/2 tsp. (or less) beef sage 2 eggs

Soak bread crumbs in milk. Add beef, eggs, onion and seasonings. Pack lightly into greased loaf pan. Spread with piquant sauce (given below) and bake at 350° F. about 1¼ hours. Serves 6 to 8.

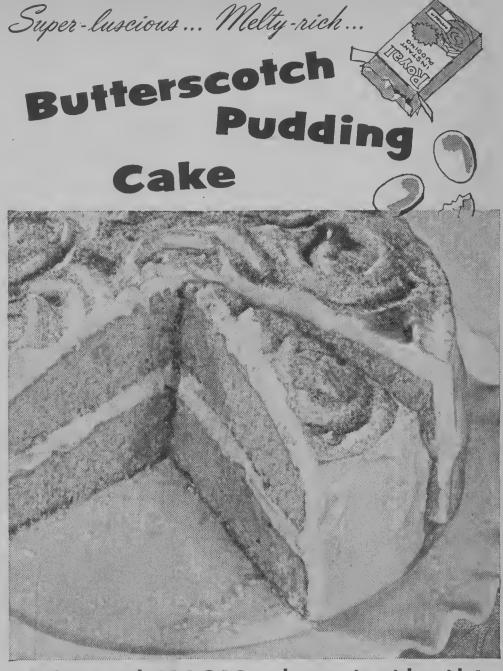
Piquant Sauce-Combine 3 T. brown sugar, 4 T. tomato catsup, 1/4 tsp. nutmeg and 1 tsp. dry mustard. Spread over unbaked loaf as above.

# Dinner-In-A-Skillet

1/2 lb. ground beef 2 T. flour 1/8 c. shortening 1 egg slightly 1 can condensed beaten ¼ c. milk soup-tomato or cream of mush-1/4 c. dry bread crumbs room3/4 c. milk 1½ T. chopped 1½ c. cooked asonion sorted vegetables 1/2 tsp. salt 1/4 tsp. dry mustard 1/2 tsp. salt



Roast beef is the distinctive feature of many excellent meals.



# Make it with MAGIC and serve it with pride!

Your guests will bless you for each fluffy forkful of this delightsome Magic cake! It will be fun to see the family go through a whole cake at a sitting and call for an encore! It's your own baking that's clicking!

And dependable Magic Baking Powder is your best assurance of success in all your baking. Four generations of Canadian housewives have proved it! Plan to serve this deliciously different Magic cake this week!

# BUTTERSCOTCH-PUDDING CAKE

2 c. sifted pastry flour or 13/4 c. sifted allpurpose flour

21/2 tsps. Magic Baking Powder

1/2 tsp. salt 1 pkg. Royal Instant Butter- 1 tsp. vanilla scotch Pudding

10 tbsps. butter or margarine 1/2 c. fine granulated sugar

1 egg 2 egg yolks

3/4 c. milk

Grease two 8-inch round layer-cake pans and line bottoms with greased paper. Preheat oven to 350° (moderate). Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt and butterscotch pudding together 3 times. Cream butter or margarine; gradually blend in sugar. Beat-the egg and egg yolks together until thick and light; add to creamed mixture part at a time; beat well after each addition. Measure milk and add vanilla Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a time, alternating with 3 additions of milk; combine lightly after each addition. Turn into prepared pans. Bake in preheated oven about 35 mins. Put cold cakes together with part of Fluffy Vanilla Frosting; frost cake all over with remaining frosting; sprinkle top with cocoa.

### FLUFFY VANILLA FROSTING

2 egg whites 2 c. fine granulated sugar 1/2 c. cold water

2 tsps. vanilla 1 tsp. Magic Baking Powder

In top of double boiler combine unbeaten egg whites, sugar and cold water. Place over boiling water and cook, beating constantly with rotary beater, until frosting stands in peaks—about 12 minutes. Remove from heat; beat in vanilla and Magic Baking Powder. Spread immediately.

Costs less than 1¢ per average baking.



Combine beef, egg, ¼ c. milk, bread crumbs which have been ground very fine, finely chopped onion, salt and mustard. Shape into 12 meatballs using about 1 T. for each. Roll in flour. Heat shortening in skillet over medium heat. Add meatballs and fry 10 minutes. When brown arrange meatballs around side. Gradually pour condensed soup and milk mixed in center of skillet. Place vegetables over soup; add salt. Cover and simmer 10 minutes. Serves 4.

### Western Pot Roast

4 to 5-lb. pot roast Potatoes, carrots, 1/4 c. fat 2 T. water Pepper 1/4 tsp. salt Flour

Brown meat well on all sides in fat in roasting pan. Add water and floured raw peeled vegetables, cut in serving size pieces. Season meat and vegetables with salt and pepper. Cover pan and roast in 325° F. oven for 30 to 35 minutes per lb. At beginning of last hour of cooking, remove meat from oven and cover with sauce. Return meat to oven and uncover for remainder of cooking time. Baste occasionally. Use liquid in pan for gravy.

1/4	c. catsup	1/4	c. chopped
2	T. brown sugar		onion
2	tsp. dry mustard	2	T. chopped
1	tsp. chili powder		green onion
1	T. horseradish	2	T. vinegar
	Combine, mixing	well.	

### Stuffed Beef Roll

.½ lbs. ground	1 tsp. Worcester-
beef	shire sauce
tsp. salt	3 T. minced onic
2 tsp. pepper	2 T. finely chop-
4 tsp. dry mustard	ped green
2 T. catsup	pepper
	_

Stu	itting
3½ c. soft bread	1½ T. minced
crumbs plus	onion
½ c. for topping	1 tsp. salt
½ c. chopped	1 T. chopped
celery	parsley

Combine ground beef, spices and onion thoroughly. Combine bread crumbs (3½ c.) with celery, onion, seasoning and beaten egg. Mix well. Place meat mixture on waxed paper and roll into a rectangular shape to a thickness of 1/2 inch. Spread crumb mixture over surface of meat. Roll up jelly roll fashion. Place meat roll on rack in shallow pan. Sprinkle roll with extra ½ c. crumbs. Bake at 350° F. for 1 hour.

## **Stampede Stew**

1 bay leaf
Pepper
1 tsp. salt
3 medium onion
sliced
2 c. cooked,
macaroni

Cut meat into 1-inch cubes. Roll in flour. Melt fat in a kettle and add meat. Sear thoroughly to retain juices. Add boiling stock and seasonings. Cover pan and

Frigidaire

**ELECTRIC RANGE** 

In Your Kitchen

You can buy it for less than many one-oven ranges.

These two, big Frigidaire all-porcelain ovens are ideal for large families, and during the harvest and other busy farm seasons when extra meals

The Cook-Master Oven Clock Control does your cooking automatically — starts the oven, cooks the meal and shuts off, all by itself. What a

simmer 1½ hours or until meat is tender. Add vegetables and cook 1/2 hour longer. Ten minutes before serving add macaroni.

### Beef Bar-None

1½ lbs. round steak 1/2 tsp. brown sugar 1/3 c. red wine 1/8 tsp. pepper vinegar 1/8 tsp. horseradish ½ c. chili sauce powder or 1 tsp. horse-1/4 tsp. dry mustard 2-3 drops Tobasco radish sauce 1 green pepper sauce2-3 T. chopped green onion

Set aside meat, fat and green pepper. Mix remaining ingredients. Marinate or soak beef in mixture 2 to 3 hours. Melt fat in heavy pan. Dry meat off, dip in flour. Brown well on both sides. Cut in serving size pieces, top each piece with green pepper ring and add remainder of marinade sauce. Cook covered in a 325° F. oven for about 1 hour.

# Just think what your farm life would be like with this



JUST LOOK AT THESE OTHER FRIGIDAIRE ELECTRIC RANGE FEATURES . . .

- Radiantube, 5-speed surface cooking units.
- Two High-Speed Broilers.
- Simpli-Matic oven controls.
- Two oven signal lights.
- Lifetime Porcelain Finish.
- Seven Models to choose from.

convenience!

must be served.

# There's a Frigidaire REFRIGERATOR

for Your Kitchen Too!

This new 1954 Frigidaire Refrigerator gives you complete self-service. It's the easiestto-use refrigerator-food freezer ever built. It's like having an extra helping hand in the kitchen.

SEPARATE FOOD FREEZER for 47 lbs. frozen food has new Frozen Juice Can Rack, Quickube Ice Trays and removable

REFRIGERATOR OF 10.3 CU. FT. CA-PACITY has four golden aluminum Rollto-You Shelves, Twin Hydrators, Utility Tray, new Pantry-Door with Automatic

Butter Conditioner, new Egg Server, cheese and left-over storage compartments, removable shelves. Frigidaire's exclusive Cyclamatic self-defrosting and famous Meter-Miser mechanism.

See all the Frigidaire Electric Ranges and Frigidaire Refrigerators at your Frigidaire Dealer's when you're in town. Or, write for free booklets to: Frigidaire Products of Canada, Limited, Scarborough (Toronto 13), Ontario.



Built and backed by General Motors



MODEL CTD-103C

89

# Items for Spring

Make them now to use during the spring and summer seasons by ANNA LOREE



Design No. E-2043

Good for spring are these three dickeys, from one basic pattern, to wear, for a quick costume change, with suits or tailored dresses. Fabric and detail give individuality of design. Use cotton for the tucked front style,

lame or satin for the dress-up model with the collar and striped taffeta for the diagonally cut design with the ruffled tab. Each dickey requires one-half yard material. Design No. E-2043. Price 10 cents.



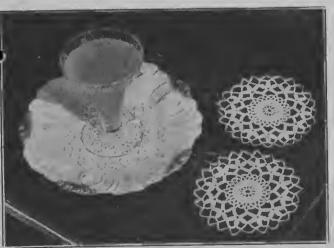
## Design No. 7743

Dainty crocheted luncheon set, quickly made up from medallions, adds color to your table when in yellow, green, or other bright shade. Each place mat, 12½ by 17½ inches, is made up of 35 motifs, 2½ inches square, and requires two balls size 30 crochet cotton. Use a No. 10 steel hook. Crocheted luncheon set is Design No. 7743. Price 10 cents.



### Design No. SE-2490

Sweet little dotted Swiss dress for the one to two-year-old has beading and satin ribbon at the hem, sleeves and neck edge. Raglan sleeves and neck are gathered by the ribbon to fit. Dress requires %-yard of dotted Swiss, 2% yards %-inch beading to match and 2% yards satin ribbon, %-inch wide, to contrast. Design No. SE-2490 contains cutting instructions and directions for assembling. Price 10 cents.



# Design No. 7649

Easily crocheted dewdrop doilies can be made in an evening or two. And although they may be small-only 4½ inches across-they add a pleasing touch to a tea plate or tray of dainties or scattered on a polished table. Use No. 20 crochet cotton - two balls makes four doilies and a steel crochet hook No. 8 or 9. Dewdrop doily is Design No. 7649. Price 10 cents.

Address orders to Needlework Dept., The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE FAMOUS WESTINGHOUSE

CUSHIONED - ACTION WASHER

# BETTER

Complete with automatic pump, timer and switch. Wringer with feather-touch no-jam release bar, Centralized Controls for easier operation, "Million Dollar" Transmission and "Klixon" Motor Protector to ensure smooth, quiet, trouble-free operation. Also available with Iron Horse gas engine.



NEW COLOR NEW DESIGN . . . A WOOD-COAL-ELECTRIC RANGE



A full-sized automatic electric range plus a built-in coal- or wood-burning kitchen heater. Speed-heating Corox unit gives 5 even heats — each accurately controlled by Telonlight switch. Large, extra-capacity True Temp Oven regulated by Single Dial Oven Control. . . . Features include Storage Drawer... Appliance Outlet.





100% AUTOMATIC DEFROSTING REFRIGERATOR FREEZER

# CHOOSE

No defrosting in the freezer. No defrosting in the refrigerator. Absolutely *none* of the work and mess of defrosting. Even the defrost water is evaporated automatically!

Gives you a Giant Freezer, Roast - Deep Meatkeeper, Roll - Out Tray Shelf, Full-Width Humidrawer.

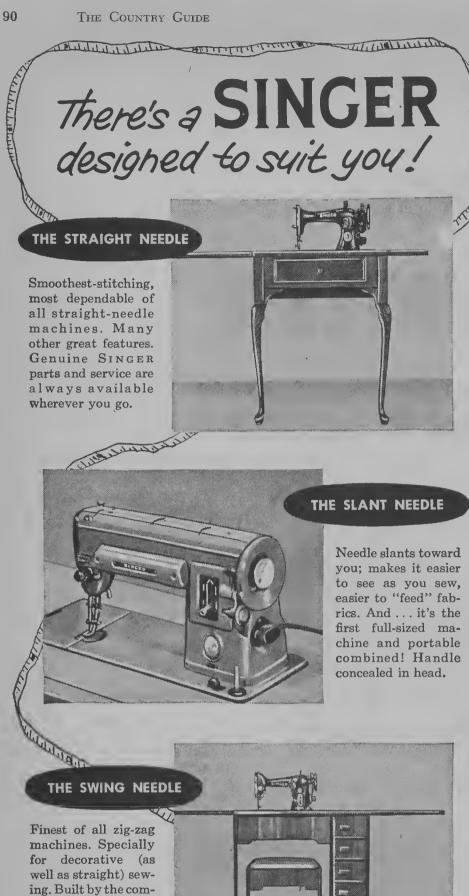
# WESTINGHOUSE

Specifications subject to change without notice.

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY LIMITED

HAMILTON, CANADA

10F4018



# You can buy a SINGER for as little as \$95.50

Easy budget terms, low down payment. Liberal trade-in allowance. Every SINGER\* SEWING MACHINE comes in a choice of beautiful cabinets, modern or period styles.

pany that has made

the world's finest ma-

chines for over 100

years.

🗯 \* For your protection, SINGER sells and services its sewing machines only through its company owned SINGER SEWING CENTERS identified by the red "S" on the window.

Welelel Blebelel

SINGER IS THE ONLY SEWING MACHINE MADE IN CANADA -BY CANADIAN CRAFTSMEN - OF CANADIAN MATERIALS.

MAIL THIS COUPO	N TODAY!
-----------------	----------

Mail to Singer Sewing Machine Company at address nearest you:

> 201 Kennedy Street, Winnipeg, Man. 20 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ont.

Please send me, FREE of charge, the SINGER catalogue illustrating new models:

ADDRESS....

# SINGER SEWING

A Trade Mark of THE SINGER MFG. CO.

# The Countrywoman

Continued from page 81

theatre and get on with the business of raising funds. Tyrone Guthrie suggested a "star shopping" trip to England be undertaken by a committee member and the possibility of enlisting Alec Guinness, "probably the most popular star in the world today-bar none." Having him would be their "ace of trumps" in inducing other toptalent people to join in the effort. Dr. Showalter was to write Alec Guinness, inviting him to play the leading role. Meanwhile Mr. Guthrie would design the stage, assist with design of the theatre and use his considerable influence to enlist other artists in settings, costumes and find the necessary assisting craftspeople.

On July 13, 1953, the Stratford Shakespearean Festival opened in a tent-covered theatre with Alec Guinness and Irene Worth in the leading roles in Richard III, before a distinguished audience. All's Well That Ends Well, a light fantasy-comedy alternated in succeeding performances as a contrast to the heavy tragedy of Richard III. The season was billed to last for five weeks-later extended one week-ending August 22. At first the theatre was not packed but as its story spread ticket orders rushed in by wire, telephone and post. By August 10 there was a complete sell-out for the remaining afternoon and evening performances.

Seat sales numbered 66,000. Visitors came from all across Canada, many parts of the United States, particularly from Boston, New York, Chicago, Detroit and Niagara. Leading drama critics, radio commentators and reporters were there to observe and tell their stories.

Stratford was basking in an international spotlight. One veteran press member wrote that the Festival and Stratford received more publicity than any Canadian event since the Royal visit. "The most history-making event currently going on in the Englishlanguage theatre of the entire world is taking place now in the quiet little city of Stratford," was the comment of B. K. Sandwell in the Financial Post of July 25, 1953 . . . "It is unlikely that anything else happening in the English-language theatre will attract more attention or exercise as much influence."

A book Renown At Stratford, a record of the Shakespeare Festival in



Statue of Shakespeare stands overlooking gardens in a central park.

Canada, 1953, the story as seen by Tryone Guthrie and the plays and actors as viewed and judged by Robertson Davies, well-known newspaper editor, playwright and critic of Peterborough, Ontario, was published in late 1953 by Clarke Irwin & Company, Toronto. It is beautifully illustrated by color portraits of the actors, by Grant MacDonald. The new-style type of printing and soft-tone reproduction of drawings add greatly to its value as a memento and keepsake.

The Stratford Adventure, a 40minute film, taken by the National Film Board, will have its premiere showing at Stratford probably near the end of April, 1954, and will be released in May for commercial theatre showing across Canada. Later, in a 16 mm. film it will travel the N.F.B. circuits from Newfoundland to British Columbia.

C.B.C. did an excellent job of feature and spot news coverage of the Festival, bringing the main personalities before the microphone. In the June 22, 1953, issue of C.B.C. Times there was a short item on a staff member's visit to Birmingham's Shakespearean Library, a project originated by the Shakespeare Club in 1864, marking the tercentenary of the poet and dramatist's birth. There are now 35,000 volumes in that library, in which is stored almost anything dealing with Shakespeare's work. There he found that Shakespeare's plays have been translated into 64 different, languages. In due time Stratford's Festival story will be added and go to further prove that Shakespeare's appeal is universal and timeless.



Stratford Festival Theatre, showing the big double-top teut over a side-hill concrete structure with office and dressing rooms under the stage.





Fine quality, choice flavor, full satisfying strength

. . . Nabob lifts your spirits and satisfies as
only a good tea can. Why not treat yourself
to "tea as it should be?"

14-T

Always make sure your mail is properly addressed, and that you have signed your name and address to your letter or subscription order.

An omission will cause delay in filling your order.

# TIRED FEET MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

# Build Your Own Freezer

Continued from page 13

barrier when it is applied. The whole outside, with the exception of the top, is then covered with another layer of ¼-inch plywood. Care must be exercised when nailing this plywood, to be sure that the nails enter the studs and do not damage the vapor seal between the studs.

Vapor-barrier paper is applied similarly to the *top edge* and covered with plywood. The plywood, of course, is glued throughout. No vapor barrier is required on the inside wall, because excess moisture on the inside of the box is removed by condensation on the coils. Kickboards comprised of two 2 x 2 pieces attached to the bottom of the box, allow for aeration underneath and provide a safeguard from dampness.

The base of the lid is cut from 1/2inch plywood. A 2 x 3 framing is glued and nailed in an upright position to this base, and packed level with insulation. Two layers of vapor-barrier paper are applied and the framing covered with 4-inch plywood. A rubber gasket is glued and nailed to the underside of the base, one inch from the edge of the plywood. A good grade of car-door stripping is suitable for this purpose. The lid is hinged by screwing a %-inch rod to the rear edge of its base, and supporting this rod at each end in pieces of drilled 11/2-inch angle iron. The holes in the angle iron are elongated slightly to allow the lid to follow the gasket down. A pair of chest handles attached to the face of the lid are convenient for lifting it. The lid can also be equipped with a catch, counterweights, and a stop, if desired.

The inside of the lid and the inside walls of the box are vented with a 1/4-inch hole in the center of each piece, to allow the escape of any moisture which might become trapped in the insulation. Sections of lath latticework laid on the galvanized pan provide better circulation of air in the box. These are constructed in such a manner that they can be removed during defrosting.

The box is now ready for painting. The entire wood surface is treated with an odorless prime coat and then given two coats of enamel. It is important to use a high grade of odorless enamel on the inside, to avoid imparting undesirable flavors to certain foods. If there is any question about the odorless quality of the paint available, it is advisable to leave the inner surface unpainted.

UNLESS the builder has considerable refrigeration experience, the installation of the mechanical equipment and coil should be handled by a qualified refrigeration service man. Such men are available in most areas, and often supply the refrigeration equipment necessary.

It is not wise to skimp on the amount of coil surface inside the box. This has an important bearing on the operating efficiency of the unit, as

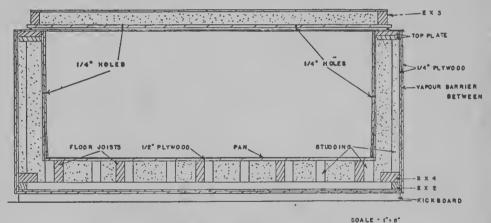


FIG.I. SIDE ELEVATION

well as on the amount of frost which collects on the coil. One hundred feet of %-inch dehydrated copper tubing is adequate for the box described above. When bending the tube to fit the box, suitable tube-bending tools must be used, because it is essential that the corners be smooth and free from kinks.

The coil is mounted approximately ½-inch from the plywood walls. Most of the coil should be in the upper part of the box for effective cooling. Brackets for mounting the coil are made from pieces of 1 x 2, drilled first,

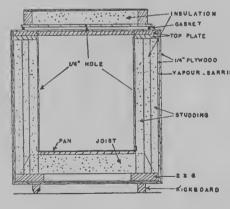
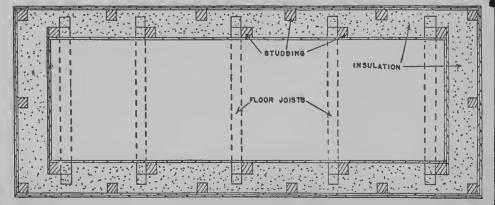


FIG. 2. END ELEVATION SCALE - 1'- 41



then ripped, fitted on the coils, and screwed to the inside of the box.

The freezing compartment in one end of the box is made from 50 feet of 1/2-inch dehydrated copper tubing. The tubing is wrapped in a spiral around a five-gallon pail, or, if tube benders are available, it can be formed into a rectangular shape to conform with the end of the box. The expansion valve leads directly into the top of this spiral. The other end of the ½-inch tubing is brought back up near the top of the box and joined with the coil which lines the box.

The temperature of the box is controlled by a regulator, which can be purchased with the refrigeration equipment. The temperature of the cabinet should be maintained at 0 to -5° F. A small dehydrator in the liquid line is necessary, and a sight glass is desirable. With the box built and the essential refrigeration items on hand, a service man can soon make the proper coil connections, charge the system with Freon gas, and test for possible leaks.

A list of the materials required for construction of the unit is given below. The total cost (1950 prices), other than the labor required to build the box, amounted to \$345.

(Note: A. L. Shewfelt is in charge of the Fruit and Vegetable Products Laboratory, at the experimental station, Morden, Man.-ed.)

# I Don't Like Cows

Other than Jenny, there isn't much that is good to be said about any of them, except that the cream cheque looks nice

### by FLORENCE HILARY

TF there is anything more exasperating than a cow, it's more cows. You get up at the crack of dawn, thinking wearily of all the chores to be done before you can get on with the real work of the day. You start out to get the cows, and you walk and you walk-but no cows can be seen.

Of course not-they know you will be looking for them, so they have carefully hidden themselves. Eventually they are discovered, lying in the one deep little hollow that you hadn't looked in, or else in a patch of bush, keeping very quiet so they will not attract your attention. When they see you have caught them, they look up in mild surprise, as though saying, "Oh, were you looking for me?" So you finally get the chores done, feeling that you have already done a good day's work.

Early in the afternoon they come to the yard for a drink, then take a siesta in the barnyard and you think, "I've got them this time. I'll go and put them in the barn so there will be no hunting for them tonight."

There must be some mental telepathy at work here, for no sooner do you think it than they are up and away to the farthest corner of the pasture.

So you start the weary walk again, and this time they make you do it the hard way. Not only are they as far away as possible, but they spread out and you have to chase them one at a time. Knowing right well it's milking time, they couldn't care less.

At last you get them home, but you're not through yet. You have to get Galloping Gertie to go in the barn and for this you need help. With head down and tail up she cavorts around the yard until increasing pressure of encircling people makes her realize the fun is over, and she enters meekly.

Then there is sweet, lovable June, te whom a fence is just something to be gone over, through, or under, preferably cutting herself so badly in the process that it's nearly impossible to milk her. So with blood pressure at the boiling point you have to sit down quietly, and gently milk these creatures, being careful that they do not hear your dark mutterings. If they do, they might take offense and send you and the pail flying.

Of course, there was good old Jenny. who never made any trouble-and that cream cheque does look nice. But, brother, how we worked for it!

### LIST OF MATERIALS

### Dimension Lumber

- 5 each 2 x 2 -15 ft. long  $2 \times 3 - 10$  " 2 x 4 -12 " "
- 2 x 6 -12 " \*\* 1 x 4½-12 " "

## Plywood-Exterior Grade

9 sheets  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch $-4 \times 8$  ft. 1 sheet ½-inch-4 x 8 ft.

### Insulation

- 70 ft. lattice lath
- 150 sq. ft. vapor barrier paper
- 70 linear ft. insulation batts
- 1 piece galv. sht. metal, 24-gauge, 24 x 66 ins.

### Paint, etc.

- 1 qt. prime coat (odorless)
- 2 gts. exterior enamel (odorless)
- 1 qt. caulking cement

- 15-ft. rubber gasket

### Hardware

- 6 ft. %-in. round steel
- 3 in. 1½-in. angle iron
- 1 doz. wood screws 2½ ins. long
- " " " 1½ " " 1¼
- 4
- 2 lbs. waterproof glue
- (casein or equivalent)
- 2 lbs. 1½-inch nails
- 2 chest handles

### Refrigeration

- 1 ¼-H.P. condensing unit
- dehydrator
- thermal expansion valve
- temperature regulator
- 1 sight glass
- 62 ft. 1/2-inch copper tubing
- 100 ft. %-inch copper tubing 10 ft. 1/4-inch copper tubing
- 5 lbs. Freon
- Miscellaneous flare nuts



# THE LOWEST COST DIESEL POWER

Mou can buy!

FORDSON MAJOR DIESEL

It's a fact!—a Fordson Major Diesel on your farm will slash your production costs! All across the country Major Diesel has been farm tested and proven on all kinds of operations. Everywhere the result is the same—lower farming costs.

First, there's the low, low Major Diesel price—a tremendous saving of hundreds of dollars over all diesel and most gasoline tractors in its power class.

Next, there's the far lower cost of operating a Fordson Major Diesel. The big Major Diesel uses up to 50 per cent less fuel than a similar gas tractor, and in most areas diesel fuel costs up to 20 per cent less than gasoline.

You'll find what a big saving this is when you apply these figures to your own farm.

And then, the big Fordson Major costs far less for maintenance, too. It's packed with features that ensure years of trouble-free operation—features like forced-feed lubrication, five-

bearing crankshaft, wet cylinder sleeves and a host of others.

For lower-cost power on your farm—and more money in your pocket—put a big Fordson Major Diesel to work for you.



DIESEL POWER - DIESEL DURABILITY- DIESEL ECONOMY

# PLUS

- FULL 3-4 PLOW POWER
  Tractor weighing 7980 lbs. on 14 x 30
  tires produces 5315 lbs. maximum
  sustained pull
- \*FEATHER-LIGHT" STEERING

  Recirculatory ball type steering;
  27 to 1 ratio
- IMPROVED BUILT-IN HYDRAULIC
  SYSTEM
  New "gear-type" hydraulic pump
  and 3-point implement linkage
- NEW OVERHEAD VALVE DIESEL ENGINE Pressurized cooling system, wet cylinder sleeves, five-bearing crankshaft
- A SPEED FOR EVERY JOB
  6-speed transmission with 6 forward and 2 reverse speeds
  - PARTS AND SERVICE
    There's a Ford Tractor Dealer
    near you with a complete stock of
    parts and factory-trained service
    personnel.

GENUINE FORD AND FORDSON MAJOR TRACTOR PARTS AND
EXPERT SERVICE AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

FORD TRACTOR AND EQUIPMENT SALES COMPANY OF CANADA

LIMITED
SAINT JOHN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, YANCOUVER

PRICED
HUNDREDS of DOLLARS
BELOW

OTHER 3-4 PLOW DIESEL TRACTORS



Ask Your Nearby Ford Tractor Dealer to Show You Official Nebraska Test Reports on the Fordson Major.



# Farming Around The World

Items about farming in France, Iran, Turkey Czechoslovakia, Lebanon and Israel

# Wine Problems In France

FRANCE now has a wine crisis, that is the worst it has ever had. The French producers insist that wine consumption is falling. The consumer insists that prices are too high; and the French Academy of Medicine contends that alcohol consumption, of which 70 per cent is wine, has been rising steadily and should be reduced.

Grape growing for wine making is an important part of French agriculture. About one million wine growers devote about four million acres to vineyards, from which about 1.7 billion gallons of wine are made. Normally, there was a surplus of 35 million to 60 million gallons for export, but France now finds it difficult to locate markets. The average Frenchman could hardly drink more wine, because he now drinks 137 quarts each year which compares with 84 quarts by the average Italian, and 38 quarts by the average Swiss. The French consumer rightly contends that he is not lying down on the job.

On the other hand, the Academy of Medicine says that France is already drinking 500,000 gallons more wine per year than is good for her, and that at least three million men and a million women are drinking twice as much as they should.

The government contends that neither producers nor consumers have legitimate complaint, because the growers now receive a large subsidy to keep the price down, while the government wards off the surpluses by turning the excess amounts into industrial alcohol. The Communists say that wine consumption has decreased because the United States has compelled France to drink Coca-Cola. V

# Farming In Israel

THE comparatively new state of Israel, now only in its fifth year of statehood, must import over 50 per cent in value, of the food required for its 1.5 million people. More than \$50 million each year must be spent on wheat, oil seeds, sugar, meat and fish alone. Based on the real nutritional needs of the population, the state is able to produce only one-third of the required quantity.

More than \$300 million has been spent on the expansion of agriculture, and on mechanization. The area under cultivation has been doubled, but food rationing continues. Though the Israeli are heavy bread eaters, they are able to produce only ten per cent of their needs in wheat. The country is now 60 per cent self-sufficient in barley, which is the principal grain for fodder, and it is completely self-sufficient in green fodder to support the present limited livestock population.

The total cultivated area in 1951-52 was 1,900,000 acres. Of this amount, 127,500 acres were under irrigation. The area thus available for food pro-

duction amounts to less than 1,600 square miles, or an area 40 miles square—or in terms of prairie townships, 44 townships—to grow the food necessary for a population as large as that of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Land equal to about 21 townships is devoted to hay, fodder, barley, oats, wheat, pulses and oil seeds. About 170,000 acres, or a little more than seven townships are devoted to horticultural crops, such as potatoes, vegetables, citrus fruits, grapes, bananas, olives and melons.

Poultry and livestock included 62,500 cows, 135,000 sheep and goats, and something over two million laying hens. In addition, approximately 9,000 tons of fish are secured from ponds, lakes and the sea.

# Turkish Peasants Aid Development

TURKISH farmers make up more than 80 per cent of the population of Turkey. Now, the government is encouraging the industrialization of the country, especially the development of cement plants, sugar refineries and textile industries.

Turkish farm housing is, according to one description, "quite shockingly deficient by western standards." The construction of cement factories in various parts of the country is expected to reduce the cost of cement by about half and to encourage the farmers to apply for low-interest government loans for housing.

The Turkish government is also encouraging local capital, including producer co-operatives, to invest in the construction of nine sugar refineries throughout the Asian part of Turkey. Farmers are being encouraged to put their savings in the refineries, for the processing of their crop. An increasing number are pooling their savings with other small investors and supporting the government-sponsored industrialization program.

# Feudalism In Iran

IN 1553, the year in which Queen Mary, the daughter of Henry VIII, began to reign in England, the Shah of Persia ordered a 9,000-foot tunnel to be built in the Bakhtiari Mountains, through which water from the Khurang River could be drawn, to supplement that of Zaindeh River, and thus increase the amount of irrigated land in the desert south of Isfahan. Eighty years later, the project was abandoned because it was too much for the workmen of that day. A British company took it up in 1947 and completed the job about a year ago.

Since 1611 the water of the Zaindeh River has been distributed according to regulations embodied in what is known as the Bahaii law. These regulations are self-administered by the zamindars or landed aristocracy of the rich Zaindeh River valley, and about



# FARMER'S HANDBOOKS

"Guides To Better Farming"

### No. 4—Farmer's Handbook on Livestock

Best information on livestock nutrition and feeding—the five nutritional principles; vitamins; minerals. Also information on cattle raising (beef and dairy cattle), hog raising and feeding economy, sheep raising, pests, and diseases of cattle, hogs and sheep, etc. And on the last page of the book is a handy gestation table for mare, cow, sow and ewe. Price only 25c postpaid.

# No. 5—Farmer's Handbook On Soils And Crops....25c

A book on Western farming conditions, giving invaluable information on types of soil, erosion, erosion control, maintaining soil fertility, moisture conservation, forage crops and soil fertility, seed cleaning, weed control, pests and diseases of field crops, etc. Price only 25c postpaid.

# No. 6—Farmer's Handbook On Poultry\_\_\_\_\_25

Poultry housing, culling poultry, breeding and chick care, egg production, producing for meat, poultry feeding, pests and diseases, concerning turkeys, raising geese. Price only 25c postpaid.

Order By Number — Send Your Order Direct To:

# The Country Guide Book Dept.

WINNIPEG

CANADA





Blends instantly without muss or fuss. Safe for baby clothes and newest fabrics, in regular or automatic washers. No soap, detergent or bleach adds this extra white hue.

Mrs. STEWART'S Liquid BLUING
BOX 428 • WINNIPEG, CANADA
71st Anniversary—Mrs. Stewart's Bluing



# A Profitable HOBBY GROWING MINIATURE "Ming" Trees

AT HOME—SPARE TIME—NO EXPERIENCE NEEDED. The secret of growing FULL GROWN dwarf trees—only a few inches high. Beautiful pine, orange, oak—any kind! Even BLOOM and BEAR FRUIT. Make costly home decorations.

MAIL TODAY FOR FREE SEED AND PLAN!

INTERNATIONAL MINIATURE TREE CLUB
Box 302, The Country Guide, Winnipeg
Rush me FREE SEED and PLAN
IMMEDIATELY

IMMEDIATELY
Name\_\_\_\_\_

Address Prov. Prov.



# "You mean to say there's cream in this powdered milk?"

"Why yes, Mary. It's easy to tell it isn't powdered skim milk like so many of the others."

"Oh, my. I thought all powdered milks were the same."

"Not on your life! Why, my youngsters notice right away if I use other powdered milks—say they aren't rich and creamy like Klim."

"Oh, look, here on the label—it says Klim is pasteurized whole milk in powder form. That's what makes the difference."

"As I said, Mary, Borden's Klim has the *cream* in it. I wouldn't be without it. So easy to store, and it stays fresh for weeks after you've opened the can."

"But is it economical?"

"Heavens yes! Why, one pound

makes over three quarts of nourishing fresh milk for drinking or cooking. And the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 5 pound tins are even more economical. Klim mixes so easily, too—just add it to water and beat."

"Well, it certainly sounds wonderful. I'm going to try some right away."

Trade Marks Reg'd.



# Free Elsie Spoon

Want a colourful Elsie spoon along with complete directions on how to use Klim—all for free? Just write to Borden's Dept. CG. Box 1571, Toronto, Ont.

200 of them own nearly all of the land and the canals along the river.

When the government of Iran, after ousting Mohammed Mossedegh, started the water flowing from the Kurang River to the completed tunnel, with a view to irrigating an additional 75,000 acres of desert land owned by about 4,800 small, independent land owners, the zamindars took all of the water for themselves, and have defied the government.

Water is of vital importance in this very dry area, where the annual rainfall is 3.4 inches. All the rain falls in winter, which makes the distribution of river water especially important.

The zamindars control about 300,000 peasants, who farm their land; and they have been successful in killing a plan for the rehabilitation of a 40-mile canal which would bring part of the Kurang water to small desert farmers.

# Agriculture at Beirut University

DR. S. W. EDGECOMBE, former professor of horticulture at the University of Manitoba, and now Dean of Agriculture at the American University of Beirut, in Lebanon, is now touring the United States trying to raise about \$500,000 for the two-year-old school of agriculture, of which he is the head.

The University was founded by American missionaries in 1886. Since that time the Arab world has benefited immeasurably from the supply of doctors, engineers, economists, prime ministers, and other individuals who have graduated from the University. Except for a very brief experience, just before the start of World War II, the University had paid little attention to agriculture. However, because nine Arabs out of every ten gain their living directly from the soil, a School of Agriculture was started in 1952, and was organized by Dean Edgecombe, supported by the Ford Foundation for two years, and by the Point Four program for two years. A laboratory and classroom center has been constructed on the campus and an experimental farm set up about 50 miles away in a fertile valley where the soil conditions are similar to those of the great wheatproducing plains of the other Middle Eastern states, such as Syria, Iran, Turkey and Iraq.

Along the coastal plains, subtropical crops, such as cotton, rice, citrus fruits, olives and dates are produced, and other parts of Lebanon are typical grape-producing areas such as are found also in Syria, Jordan and Iraq. V

# French Farm Policy

THE French government plans to spend \$1.7 billion (600 billion francs) in four years, for the improvement of agricultural efficiency and the redistribution of farm land. An agricultural adviser will be supplied to each canton, which will contain approximately 700 farmers. Farm land is now very badly broken up into tiny pieces, as the result of a long-continued process which the French call "parcellement." It is proposed to give each owner, as far as possible, a single holding, and for the years 1952 to 1956, redistribution will be effected

on about 800,000 hectares (approximately two million acres), but will eventually apply to 20 million acres.

The French government also provides aid in the form of farm credit, assistance to co-operatives, and to individual farmers who wish to move from regions of poor soil and high birth rate, such as Brittany, to other regions, such as the Southwest.

There are 21,000 co-operatives in France, of which more than 1,000 handle 81 per cent of the grain harvest. More than 2,000 co-operatives are purchasing organizations, which supply members with about half their requirements in fertilizers, binder twine, oil cake and insecticides. In addition, there are 5,000 co-operatives with a common ownership of machinery and equipment.

The French four-year plan also extends to French North Africa, where 80 per cent of the population is agricultural and the natives crop 90 per cent of the area to grain. Yields are low, methods are archaic, and as a result, efforts are to be made to prevent soil erosion and to increase the area under irrigation. Between 1938 and 1951 the number of farm tractors in French North Africa increased from 11,000 to 30,000.

# Czechoslovak Extension Service

THE Czechoslovak Republic comprises 79,418 square miles. This includes 18,622,000 acres of agricultural land, of which 13,037,000 acres are arable. The total number of farm holdings is approximately 1.4 million.

Agricultural advisory work was organized for the first time on a national basis in 1930 when a network of agricultural advisory centers, attached to agricultural schools was created. Up to 1938 there were 239 centers, in addition to which there were other advisory centers attached to research institutes, professional organizations and what were called People's Agricultural Schools. The total of such centers exceeded 800.

Czechoslovakia has three central agricultural colleges and more than 300 lower and middle agricultural schools, domestic science schools and special agricultural schools, such as, those dealing with horticulture, dairying, land reclamation, co-operation, etc. At the head of all advisory activities in agriculture stands the Czechoslovak Academy of Agriculture, founded in 1924, which includes both scientists and technicians, and is said to own the largest agricultural library in Europe.

Supplementing the advisory centers are advisory committees in each region and district, the smallest being what is called the Local Farmers' Advisory Committee.



"Gee Pop! We didn't know how much of a bargain we were getting last month, did we?"



exact dosage.

For 86 Years the Most Trusted Name in Laxatives

as with hard-to-swallow pills or tablets. And, because it's a liquid, Castoria permits

Children enjoy taking it—Castoria is so

pleasant-tasting, youngsters lick the spoon. Get a bottle now.

# SEW and SAVE

An amazing new text recently compiled by Madeleine Hunt. Designed to instruct (by diagrams) in detail, fundamentals to professional sewing, fitting, remodelling, alterations, children's garments, cutting and sewing linings, etc.

Get your copy while they last—ONLY \$6.00 postage prepaid.

The Madeleine School of Sewing
Room 6 D.C. Blk. Saskatoon, Sask

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide.

# Assures Continuous Action for Hours INTIMATE FEMININE HYGIENE

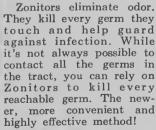


# Offers a More Convenient, Modernized and Higher-Type Method!

The modern woman is most enthusiastic over the extra advantages of Zonitors for complete hygiene including internal feminine cleanliness—so important to her health, married happiness and to combat a most unforgivable odor.

Zonitors are greaseless, stainless vaginal suppositories which possess the same powerful germ-killing and deodorizing properties as famous zonite liquid. When inserted, Zonitors instantly release this powerful med-

instantly release this powerful medication and continue to do so for hours. Safe to the most delicate tissues. Positively non-poisonous, non-irritating!





Send coupon for new book revealing these intimate physical facts.	all	about
Zonitors, Dept. CG-4541		
Ste. Therese, Quebec.		

Name	 	• • • • • • • • •
Address	 	
C+-	D	

# The Stratford Story

Continued from page 82

The plays selected were: Richard III, a tragedy of a villian delighting in villiany, a rich play and seldom performed in a commercial theatre. All's Well That Ends Well, a gay comedy done in modern dress, afforded a sharp contrast with Richard III. The program billed piqued the interest and curiosity of critics and theatregoers.

A London drama critic, noting that Alec Guinness would be absent during the summer of Coronation year, wrote that, "He appeared to be taking the easy way out." To which Guinness replied, "I do not consider accepting an invitation to go to Canada to play in a theatre-on-the-round, not yet built, in a town of 18,000 people, with a program quite impossible to present commercially in the West End as entirely unadventurous. The possibilities are quite formidable."

Of the company of 80 players only four: Alec Guinness, Douglas Campbell, Michael Bates and Irene Worth came from England. The others were Canadians, who had already made a name for themselves in stage or radio drama. It is the intention of the directors of the Festival to make its company as representative as possible of Canadian talent. Though casting is not complete for the three plays for 1954. Leading players from six provinces already have been selected.

The theatre was not finished by June 1, when rehearsals were scheduled to start. In the meantime actors put in from a nine to ten-hour day rehearsing in a large shed on the fair grounds. Finances had passed the crisis point as subscriptions continued to pour in and there had been a further generous donation.

The double-top tent was costing a fortune. The anxiety was now that it would not arrive from its Chicago maker in time to complete other necessary work which could not be done, until it was in place. No Canadian firm was capable of handling such a huge canvas job. Finally it arrived—three-and-a-half tons of it, and under the direction of handler "Skip" Manley, was hoisted and put in place, by a large work-crew. For his handling of that big top "Skip" Manley was awarded 1953 honors by the American Association of Canvas Manufacturers.

The interior tent walls are maroon, with gold entrance drapes. The innertop or ceiling is of a smoky deep-blue shade, in appearance rather like a fat, large "buttoned" cushion suspended overhead

The 1954 Festival opens on June 28, with a program of three plays billed to run for an eight-week season, with matinees on Saturday afternoons. There will be in all 22 productions of Measure for Measure; 22 productions of The Taming of the Shrew and 16 of Sophocles' Oedipus Rex.

The Festival office, 109 Erie Street, Stratford, reported March 12, 18 per cent of the tickets already sold. An international convention, meeting in Ottawa has booked a block of 400 seats for both performances on July 5. Over 100 people from Washington have bought seats for the two opening nights. Regina has chartered a special train to Stratford for those who wish to attend. A bus load of 40 will travel from Detroit and Windsor to Stratford on each Saturday of the season.—A.J.R.

# WHY MOST WOMEN KNOW PUREX IS SOFTER

Yes, Purex toilet tissue is a best-seller because Western Canadian women have learned that here is a softer, finer, more absorbent tissue. They know that even baby's tender skin can never be harmed by gentle, safe Purex! For, with all its super softness, Purex is firm, absorbent and free from any harsh or irritating elements. And though it is a finer tissue in every way, Purex costs no more than other brands! Give your family the benefit of extra-soft, extra-safe Purex today!



PF 54-2

# THERE'S A DIFFERENCE.

between the brand you put on your livestock and the brand an advertiser puts on his product. A livestock brand signifies ownership only. A product brand signifies not only ownership but quality as well. The reputation of the manufacturer will suffer if his branded product fails to give the consumer satisfaction. As a general rule you can buy a branded product with confidence.

For sure, safe weed-kill

HERBATE 2,4-D

Low cost per acre

HERBATE 2,4-D

"Once over" controls weeds

HERBATE 2,4-D

Helps you to increase yields as much as 20%

Ask your dealer for HERBATE 2,4-D

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Agricultural Chemicals Department
WINNIPEG

HERBATE 2,4-D





20 pages
OF GOOD
MONEY-SAVING
OFFERINGS

Coming soon!

To all **EATON** Customers.

Watch for your Copy and Shop Early
for Best Sharing!

Free on Request
WRITE TO
EATON'S MAIL
WINNIPES MAN.



Save more than ever on all your dyeing with the new economy size package of All-fabric Tintex. You get 2½ ounces for only 25¢—the best dye value in Canada!

Choose from 34 fashionable shades at drug, department and variety stores. Also, COLOR REMOVER and WHITEX—the wonder blueing.





The sweeping marshlands of southeastern New Brunswick constitute one of Canada's most historic areas.

# Maritime Marshlands Reclaimed

Land that was first farmed more than 200 years ago is now being rehabilitated at a cost of \$5 to \$7 per acre

by W. P. KILFOIL

EARLY 100,000 acres of rich marshland in Canada's Maritime Provinces is now on the way to reclamation, as the result of a threeway rehabilitation program sponsored by the federal and provincial governments, and the marsh owners. This multi-million dollar project is aimed at bringing back into production the lush hay-growing lowlands in southeastern New Brunswick and northern Nova Scotia. It's a laborious process to win back from the sea these great tracts of land, but eventually it is hoped to revive the oncc-great cattle trade that made this part of Canada so important in the 18th and 19th centuries.

It's a hard struggle—a battle against the relentless sea, which batters the dikes twice daily with the damaging Bay of Fundy tides—the highest in the world. This extreme variation results in a unique relationship between the sea and the fresh-water, land-drainage system.

When the tide is low the run-off water from the surrounding uplands empties into the sea. At high tide, the sea water level rises above the fresh water level, and salt water flows into the inland drainage system. As the tide ebbs again, this salt water flows out once more, the cycle repeating itself twice in about '24 hours.

A vast quantity of silt is carried onto the land by these tides, resulting in a build-up of silt marsh, which is

dry during seasonal low tides, and flooded at times of high tides.

When the early settlers began to block off the sea from small portions of the marsh, they found that cereals and other field crops grew abundantly in the rich marsh soil. They lost no time in cashing in on their discovery.

The first dikes built by these Acadian settlers were simply walls of earth, brush and stones. Aboideaux — dams with a valve system—were built at the mouths of rivers, to keep out the sea water. Thus the rivers and smaller streams actually became marshland drainage systems, and were supplemented by a man-made system of smaller canals and ditches.

Eventually a thriving cattle industry was built up by the Acadian settlers on this rich land. When the Acadians were expelled in 1755, their diking methods were adopted by their English successors.

A report on conditions in the Maritimes about this time, indicates that about 36,000 acres of marshland were protected by dikes in Nova Scotia. In adjacent New Brunswick, the work of one Toler Thompson did much to advance the dike system and reclaim marshland from the Bay of Fundy waters.

About 1825, in partnership with Senator Bosford and John W. Fawcett, Mr. Thompson built a four-mile-



Years of neglect on Maritime marshlands have brought about this condition on many farms.

# Gleaning White KITCHEN WARE WITH Lasting Beauty...







Hespeler Maid kitchen ware has the rich sheen of glass fired on enduring steel. It is non-porous and sanitary and virtually chip-proof. As easy to clean as china.

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF

ENAMELLED

KITCHEN

WARE

STAMPED & ENAMELLED WARE LIMITED . HESPELER, CANADA

When Writing to Advertisers
Please Meution The Guide.



# LAUGHS Even at Teething Time

Baby's Own Tablets have long been a faithful standby — used confidently by mothers for over 50 years. Especially helpful during teething time because they give prompt, dependable, and effective relief from feverishness, restlessness, tummy upsets, and other minor infant troubles resulting from irregularity at teething time. No "sleepy" stuff — no dulling effect. Help keep your baby happy. Get a package at your druggist — today.

BABY'S OWN Tablets

long canal 60 feet wide and 20 feet deep. This brought into cultivation some 4,000 acres of land. A small government grant was made on the grounds that the drainage system improved the highways in the area.

With the passing of the horse age, diked land lost much of its value and the system deteriorated. An emergency plan during the years of the Second World War provided stop-gap assistance, which later evolved into the present \$10,000,000 marshland rehabilitation program. Organization of the work under the single Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Agency contributed to greater economy in dike and aboideaux construction, through standardization of designs.

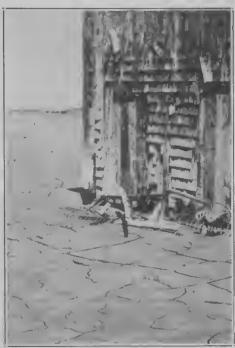
Under Director John Parker, yearround M.M.R.A. operations are centered at Amherst, situated amid the marsh area. Field work and installations are carried out from plans drawn and equipment prefabricated during winter months.

Under the terms of the rehabilitation scheme, the federal government is responsible for protection of the marsh from sea water. The provincial governments concerned maintain the main ditches and laterals, while local drainage is the problem of the owners. Cost works out to about \$7 per acre in Nova Scotia and \$5.50 in New Brunswick. Average yearly federal expenditures is \$1,000,000.

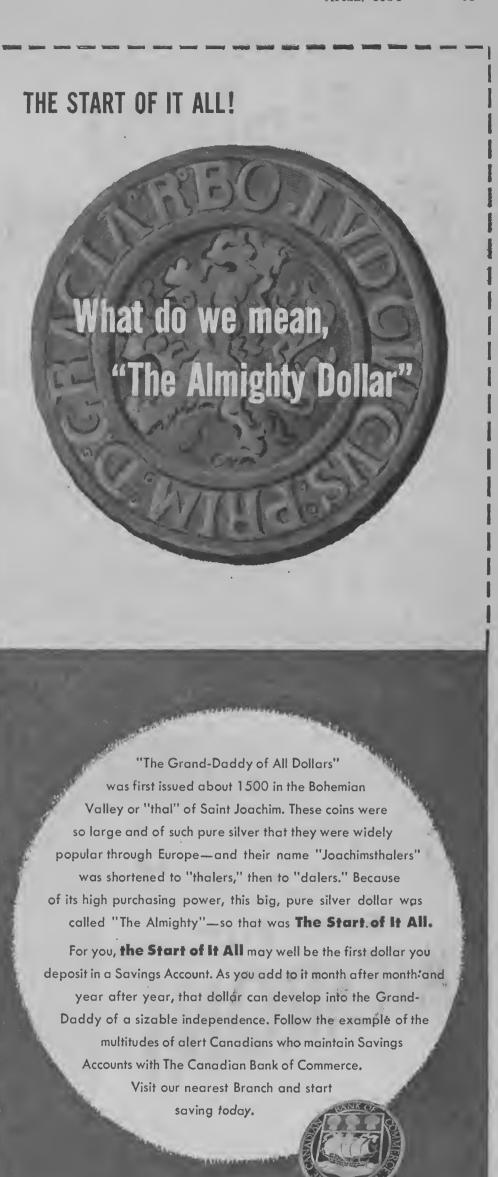
The engineering service of the N.B. Department of Agriculture developed a special ditch digger. Drawn by two tractors, the machine digs a three-foot ditch with sloping sides, 42 inches wide at the top and 16 inches at the bottom. A replaceable moldboard permits use of this machine for upland work, when marsh areas are too soft to support the weight of tractors.

The future place of Maritime marshlands in the over-all agricultural economy of Canada's Maritime Provinces is not yet clear. With growing emphasis on more grain production for both seed and feed purposes, it is possible marshland farmers may turn their reclaimed acres to this purpose with good advantage.

Another proposal would have immigrant Dutch farmers, forced off their lands by floods, settled on N.B.'s reclaimed marshlands. Dutch capital is available for the project, and both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia could well use this type of farmer. V



The light portion of the barn indicates high tide water when tides are unchecked.



The Canadian

Bank of Commerce

M-53



# Investment in World Friendship

Can we use our abundance of wheat to make friends abroad in the spirit of Christianity?

by JOHN G. FERRY

WESTERN CANADA is laden with gold—gold that is precious because it is urgently needed for the preservation of life.

From Vancouver to Fort William, every available storage facility is bloated with the golden harvest from the Canadian prairies. Boxcars laden with the same precious commodity stand idle on side-tracks, while hundreds of thousands of bushels lie on the ground, exposed to the vagaries of the weather.

Yet at the present moment, this fabulous amount of golden grain constitutes one of the most frustrating problems Canada has had to face.

Reckoned in terms of world friendship, this great wealth of grain has become a definite liability. Surpluses in other nations, as well as in Canada, have caused a slump in world markets. And of course the buyer nations, realizing their advantage, hesitate to place large orders, hoping that the law of supply and demand will depress the price still further. The natural reticence of the producing nations to enter a price-slashing war in a struggle for world markets is understandable, when viewed from the perspective of the 1930's. Yet this reticence is difficult to translate into terms of world friendship when 60 per cent of the world's people are always hungry.

It is difficult for starving people to look upon these vast surpluses of food, with the objective detachment of economic expediency. People who are hungry are understandably subjective in their thoughts. So they grow resentful and bitter in their hunger, failing to understand how we in Canada can be so callous in the face of human misery. Thus they become easy marks for high-powered Communist propaganda, which insists that the Free World wants, not world peace, but merely world domination.

Our western Canadian farmers are not callous. Indeed, most of them have a deep appreciation of the underprivileged peoples' point of view. Yet they are powerless, as things are, to exercise their tendency to kindly openhandedness. Because of the nature of the distribution problem they are powerless to give away so much as a bushel, over and above their quota. The quota, until recently, was only three bushels on the total cultivated acreage. In December it was raised to five. This means that men farming anything up to a section of land are operating on a pretty tight budget. If they are to make a gift of grain, which many would do willingly, they feel that it must be given over and above the quota. But since the Wheat Board is able to handle only the quota, such gifts cannot be given.

Church organizations, also appreciative of the underprivileged point of view, have sought ways and means of collecting gifts of grain from their farmer members, for distribution to underprivileged lands. The Committee

for Overseas Relief of the United Church of Canada has made representation to the Canadian Wheat Board, for permission to receive such gifts. They have been informed that the only way that such a gift could be made is to set up a special fund which would be used to buy grain already in storage at the terminal elevators. Such a scheme, of course, in the face of present farm surpluses, would be most impracticable, particularly in the prairie area. On the other hand, farmers would give willingly, if they could give a certain percentage of their grain, above the quota.

While it is easy to understand the problem involved in the indiscriminate delivery of grain outside the quota, still the frustrating paradox remains. Farmers, and charitable organizations, who wish to give food to starving people – food which is lying on the ground or moldering away in inadequate storage bins—are powerless to do so. Yet the need for such gifts is extremely urgent, and it is the very sort of thing which will win us friends and neighbors abroad.

THE problem of handling grain on a charitable basis could be overcome, if it could be delivered in an orderly fashion, in such a way that it would not disrupt the quota system.

Granted the tremendous storage problem with which we are faced, it is doubtful whether we are justified in eonsigning all of that space to quota wheat. According to the general pattern of our way of life, some provision should be made for charitable donations. This could be accomplished by reserving certain storage space, say ten per cent, at the terminal elevators for what might be termed "friendship wheat."

The quota system could then be revised, permitting farmers to deliver grain, up to ten per cent above the quota, providing that extra ten per cent were for charitable purposes. This might mean that the next increase in the quota would be ten per cent less than it would otherwise be—or whatever percentage the Wheat Board should decide would be practicable.

Instead of a grain cheque, the farmer would receive a receipt for his friendship grain, which would be deductable from taxable income. The receipt would have provision for crediting himself, together with some charitable institution of his choice, with the gift. A church, or other organization, would thus accumulate a quantity of grain, which could be ultimately shipped as a free-will gift to the underprivileged areas of the world. The organization to which the gift was made would then be responsible for raising the money necessary to pay the handling and shipping charges.

Thus our "Midas gold" would be transformed, at least in part, into an investment in world friendship and the cause of peace.

# The Country Boy and Girl



SPRING comes slowly but surely to our Canadian prairies and Easter holidays provide just the chance you have been waiting for to hike out to old familiar places and see how they look after the winter months. Your eyes and ears are sharp to the signs of spring: pussy willows over there; a flash of lilac shows where the crocuses are ready

for picking; a crow is noisy, high up in a poplar tree by the crcek; a friendly robin chirps a greeting as he and his mate look for a nesting site, and a horned lark sits on a hummock. You can see the black mark on his chest and his small rufts or "horns" standing up.

Perhaps the most thrilling sight and sound of spring is when the Canada gecse in long V-formations soar across the sky honking happily to each other as they move north to make their nests. These magnificent birds spent the winter in the southern states and now with the oldest and wisest goose as their leader they fly the length of the North American continent, some 5,000 or 6,000 miles without any map to guide them on their route. They are big birds weighing about 10 or 12 pounds, grey in color, buff colored underneath, their snake-like heads and necks are black with a very decided white patch on the throat. They mate for life and sometimes when a mother or father Unn Sankey

is shot the whole family will circle and land near the wounded bird.

# Honey Bunny's Easter Bonnet by MARY E. GRANNAN

ITTLE Miss Honey Bunny had made up her mind. She was going to get a new Easter bonnet. She'd never had a bonnet in all her life. Ear ribbons . . . yes . . . but never a bonnet. She had seen some beautiful ones in Madame Squirrelina's store. Her little bunny heart had gone out to a yellow straw creation. It was trimmed with red roses and had streamers of bright green. It was expensive, but Miss Honey Bunny had been saving all winter for this occasion.

"Good morning, Miss Honey Bunny," said Madame Squirrelina. "Have you come for some new ear ribbons? I have just opened a box of ribbons that came in this morning. There's some deep rose velvet here that will blend beautifully with your pink eyes and white coat."

"Thank you, Madame Squirrelina," said Honey Bunny. "But I don't wish any today. I came to buy a bonnet."

"A bonnet, Miss Honey Bunny," said the milliner in surprise. "But my dear Miss Honey, you're joking. You don't wish a bonnet. But perhaps a little pillbox hat? I have a very dainty creation in pale lavender, with the most attractive forget-me-not trim. It will set right between your long ears and look very fetching.

Miss Honey Bunny's face carried a look of annoyance. "I said, Madame Squirrelina, I wanted a bonnet. I want to try on the yellow straw one in the window . . . the bonnet with the red roses and green streamers."

"You may try it on of course, Miss oney Bunny. But I advise against it," said Madame Squirrelina.

"I'm not asking your advice, Madame," said Honey Bunny indignantly. "May I try the bonnet?"

The milliner brought the beautiful bonnet from the window, and Miss Honey Bunny tried it on. It was most becoming. Her ears fitted neatly into the tall crown. The wide brim cast a golden glow on her little face. "You see, Madame Squirrelina, it does look well on me," she said to the milliner.

"Yes, my dear, it does. I knew it would. I was thinking of your safety

when I advised against it. You need your ears and your eyes, any rabbit does. This bonnet covers your ears, and gives you only a front view of what is going on about you. I have heard that there is a fox in the woods nearby, and I do think it rather unwise to run yourself into danger because a bonnet looks well on you.'

"Madame Squirrelina, I can look deep rose please, Madame Squir-ter myself. I will have the bonnet relina," she said. after myself. I will have the bonnet please," said Honey Bunny.

Madame Squirrelina sighed, shook her head and boxed the bonnet. The vain little rabbit hurried home with it. She was so pleased with her purchase she forgot completely about what Madame Squirrelina had said about the fox. The next day was fine. Miss Honey Bunny brushed her white coat, put on her new bonnet and started off. She was going to call on all her friends so that they might see how lovely she looked. She crossed the south pasture, seeing only the things in front of her. She could not see the sharp eyes of the slinking fox watching her from the alder bushes. She did not see him as he leaped out at her. But she screamed loudly as he dumped her, new bonnet and all, into a sack and slunk away.

That might have been the end of Miss Honey Bunny. But it wasn't. Madame Squirrelina, sure something like this was going to happen, had asked the neighboring farmer's dog to keep an eye on Honey. He saw what happened and made quick work of the fox. A frightened and shame-faced little Miss Honey Bunny went back to the millinery shop.

"I . . . I'll have two ear ribbons of

Yes, Miss Honey Bunny. Anything else?" asked the milliner.

"Yes. Thank you for saving me. You

knew best. I was very silly," said she. "Oh, we all are, about hats," said Madame Squirrelina. "Hats are the silliest things."

# Are You on the Level?

RE you as good as you look, and A even better? Or are you out to fool people with a lot of big talk when you know perfectly well you really cannot be trusted?

According to questionnaires given to hundreds of school students in certain selected cities something like 75 per cent of them had cheated on examinations or would do so if they had the chance. Yet most of these youngsters were just ordinary kids with jive, sparkle, and pep.

Try this reliability test, which few can pass. Score yourself one point for each correct answer. Answers come later, but no peeking allowed.

1. What do you do when you know you're in the wrong? (a) Blow up? (b) Try to bluff your way out of it? (c) Admit it?

2. When it comes to helping out with the chores do you (a) Skip out? (b) Grumble about all the work you do? (c) Make excuses? (d) Dig in?

3. How far would you carry your worst school talk? (a) Club? (b) Party? (c) Home?

4. How do you try to pass your exams? (a) By cramming? (b) By copying? (c) By bluffing? (d) By steady application to work?

5. When talking about your parents do you (a) Bang them around a bit? (b) Always give them a boost?

6. If you knew your teachers could know all your thoughts, would you (a) Faint? (b) Laugh it off? (c) Not worry a bit about it?

7. Do you (a) Like to play tricks? (b) Prefer to help anyone embarras-

8. Do you use the same voice when talking over the telephone to a pal as you do to (a) Your mother or father? (b) Your teacher?

9. When you don't feel just right do you (a) Run a bluff? (b) Let everybody know so you can have lots of sympathy? (c) Keep quiet about it until asked and then admit it?

10. About this quiz: (a) Did you feel a bit uncomfortable at times? (b) Did you avoid answering some of the questions properly? (c) Did you do it "on the level"?

Now for the answers. The last part of each question should have been ticked off.

The pay off? All correct means you are one in a million. Even nine right indicates you are good stuff. Score eight and you're still good for congratulations. Just seven right and you should have your oil checked. Down to six means "not so good." Only five and you're a big risk. Below five . . . on the level, you're a desperate case. and you had better do something about yourself.-Walter King.

# Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 26 in series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



REALLY expert wolf skinner is a A pleasure to watch but a difficult man to sketch. His hands and knife move in and out so quickly that it is very difficult to follow the motions.

The accompanying drawings were made while my friend Tony Savoyard, of White Dog, Ontario, skinned a timber wolf. This happened at Tetu Lodge on the Winnipeg River. The day was cold and snow was falling fast so I did not ask him to hold a pose. I made very rapid outline sketches which gave just the lines of action, and left out everything not absolutely essential.

Tony is a "good man," as they say in the North, and that means that whatever he is doing, he does in the most efficient way possible-no wasted

motions. This is what the artist should aim at too. Get those important lines down. Look, for instance, at how the parka tightens over his back and wrinkles in front, as he bends over. Notice how his cap shades his face as he stoops and then how the light breaks across it, as he looks up.

As Tony is a pretty busy fellow, there was no time to make an elaborate portrait of him. But he agreed to pose for 15 minutes and I got the accompanying sketch. The little action studies were done, each in four or five minutes. At the end of my visit with him I asked Tony what he would say was the outstanding characteristic of the timber wolf.

He replied thoughtfully: "He smell ver' bad!"



with which is incorporated

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM and HOME Serving the farmers of Western Canada Since 1882

Vol. LXXIII

WINNIPEG, APRIL, 1954

No. 4

# Marketing Boards

NEXT to the wheat situation, probably no subject is as much discussed in western Canada at present, as producer marketing boards. To some the subject is anathema, while to others it is a white hope which will lighten the gloomy prospect of continuing high costs and lower farm prices. In between are a very large number of others, in various stages of approval or opposition.

Marketing boards are not new in Canada, but the present vigorous advocacy of them is relatively recent. The decline in farm prices is primarily responsible; and it is probably natural that the large number of producers who have acquired confidence in the Canadian Wheat Board, as a marketing board for the most important money crop in Canadian agriculture, should be willing to extend the marketing board idea to other farm products. The growth of co-operative effort in western Canada has helped to provide a congenial atmosphere for the cultivation of the idea. Another factor, no doubt, is the changed circumstances in which agriculture finds itself nine years after the end of World War II. Farmers' costs today are more largely cash costs than was true before the war, and prices mean morc, if anything; therefore, a marketing problem creates more uneasiness when it arises under such circumstances, after a comparatively long period of relative prosperity.

JNFORTUNATELY, no valid comparison can be made between the Canadian Wheat Board and the proposed producer marketing boards. The Canadian Wheat Board is government appointed, and the government therefore assumes a large measure of responsibility for its policies, whereas producer marketing boards are producer operated and directed. Most of the proponents of livestock marketing boards expect some results of a satisfactory nature quite soon, but the Wheat Board was the result of more than 50 years of persistent effort to achieve what producers could recognize as a satisfactory system of grain marketing. Wheat, too, is a relatively non-perishable product: livestock, once started to market, must be slaughtered quickly to avoid undue expense for care and feed; and after slaughter, the meat and the by-products are highly perishable, unless processed at considerable expense. Wheat is delivered to the country elevator, moved to terminals, and ultimately to markets in far corners of the world, in the form in which it comes from the combine, or thresher: a hog or beef carcass, if it is to be marketed to the greatest ultimate advantage, must be marketed as scores, or perhaps hundreds, of products and by-products. The quality of a bushel of wheat can be determined before it is changed by processing, but the quality of a hog or beef animal cannot be determined until it hangs on the rail. All of these are complicating factors, to say nothing of the fact that there is no satisfactory system of live animal grading that is comparable with the system of grading grain.

So far, there is only one large-scale and really successful producers' marketing board in operation in Canada. Others now organized may prove to be successful, but one or two seasons of successful operation by no means prove the lasting value of the idea.

A PRODUCERS' marketing board is much more readily applicable to some products than others; and already there is evidence that the idea is much more acceptable to the producers of some products than others. This can only mean that the idea should be applied to one product at a time, and then only after very careful study.

There are reasons why producers' marketing boards can be considered as logical extensions of the idea of co-operative marketing. We see no reason why provincial legislatures should not provide legislation which would enable producer groups to organize marketing boards, if they can meet the conditions established by the legislature on behalf of society in general. As now discussed, however, the idea cmbodies the principle of compulsion, which automatically takes it far beyond the realm of producer interest. As applied in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia through the agency of Tree Fruits Limited, we believe it has been of value, not only to the producer, but to the consumer; but it is important to note that it was not applied there at all until a substantial percentage of the growers wanted it; and that after it began to operate, its strongest supporters regarded 85 per cent grower support as a practical requirement for most efficient operation. These are matters which it is the responsibility of legislatures to decide.

There is presently a widespread interest in improved marketing methods, and in producer marketing boards in particular. Our hope is that the most enthusiastic supporters of marketing boards will not ruin an idea, by enthusiasm unbalanced with caution and study, which might otherwise prove to be of considerable value for some groups of producers. V

# Wheat Acreage

FARMERS' intentions to sow wheat this spring are of more than usual interest. The mystery will not be resolved until after the first of June, although the annual estimate of the Bureau of Statistics will have appeared by May 20. The common concern over the future course of wheat prices, and the knowledge that very large quantities remain in the hands of the principal wheat exporting countries, including Canada, would normally lead to the expectation of a somewhat smaller acreage in 1954. Generally, however, farmers try to offset price declines by planting more wheat, in the hope of maintaining income; and because Canada's 1953 acreage was quite normal, more interest than usual attaches to the acreage prospect this year.

Some months ago at the Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference in Ottawa, Roy C. Marler, president of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, and a good farmer as well, evoked some disagreement because of some comments he made on that occasion. We do not believe that Mr. Marler meant what he was understood by many to mean, namely, that there should be a fairly general seeding down of some wheat acreage to grass or legumes, to achieve an easing of the wheat surplus problem. We believe that Mr. Marler intended to, and did, call attention to what should be regarded as sound farm practice on many farms in the three prairie provinces. He said that if some of the land in the prairie provinces which has been devoted to wheat exclusively for some years, were seeded to grass or legumes and later returned to wheat, it would prove more profitable in the long run than if it were continued in wheat throughout; and that this practice would meanwhile bring about some reduction in the amount of Canadian wheat now available for the market.

Whether the individual producer accepts or rejects Mr. Marler's suggestion is for the producer to decide. The suggestion, however, was sound for all farms and areas to which it is suited; and these include a substantial acreage over the three wheat producing provinces.

# Money for Dairy Research

As this is written, Washington is discussing Senator McCarthy, the hydrogen bomb,—and the decline in the price of butter. A year ago Secretary Benson announced that he would continue price supports for dairy products at 90 per cent of parity, for 12 months. Meanwhile, the dairy industry could work out a scheme for relating production to demand, without government interference.

The 12 months are now up, and some time ago Mr. Benson announced that on April 1, the price

support level on dairy products would be reduced from 90 per cent to 75 per cent of parity, which is the minimum that it is within his power to order. This action, it is anticipated, will enable the government to work off a substantial portion of the 270 million pounds of butter it now owns.

There is a lesson for Canadian dairy farmers in the fact that Mr. Benson has kept his word. A year ago, Canadian dairy organizations were much concerned about the threat of dairy substitutes made from vegetable oils, and about the old question of margarine. They still are. The dairy industry was temporarily protected, in most provinces, by legislation restricting or prohibiting the use of substitutes. This legislation was granted so that the industry could marshall its widely scattered forces, assess its position as an industry affecting the livelihood of several hundred thousand Canadian families, and institute a comprehensive and reliable research program with a view to determining the food qualities of dairy and competitive products.

Some provincial legislatures will almost certainly be prepared to give the dairy industry a longer period of grace than others, but in the main, three years should be long enough to prove the good faith of the industry. So far, there seems to have been too little action on the part of dairy organizations toward instituting sufficiently comprehensive and large-scale research. More self-help and less dependence on governments and public institutions will be required, if the job is to be done in time.

The necessary money is the principal obstacle, but the machinery is already available in the June set-aside, for raising any reasonable amount. The objects of the set-aside and of a research program, are complementary: no more important material could be secured as a basis for a public relations program than the results of reliable research. An additional special collection of a quarter-of-a-cent per pound butterfat, in all likelihood, would finance a two-year research program quite adequately. If, as dairy industry leaders have said repeatedly, the cause is vital to the future of dairying, why the dangerous hesitation?

### The Recession

CANADA is now experiencing a recession in business, and a great many people are surprised. Those who are most surprised are generally those most directly affected, and one wonders why this should be so persistently true.

The recession, such as it is, was expected in 1945 and has been definitely forecast for at least two years. It is not generally serious as yet, and there is no good reason for supposing that it will become more serious during the remainder of this year. It affects textiles, farm implements, base metals, transportation and agriculture. These are important industries and affect many Canadian citizens, but the adjustments they have been called upon to make carry no promise of catastrophe. These adjustments are the result, first, of an understandable reaction from a situation created by an enormous postwar demand throughout the world. Coupled with this has been a remarkable postwar industrial expansion in Canada, that has placed us in the position of being the world's third largest trading nation. Nine years after the end of World War II, many governments are easing up, or entirely abandoning, policies of bulk purchase and control, both of food and critical industrial and defense materials. On any basis of calculation, conditions such as these imply some readjustment within the national economy, if not the birth of a recession.

Most recessions arising from recognized causes are heightened by doubt and pessimism. Those who are concerned about the present and future should be careful not to mistake any sudden clamor of surprise, for a sure sign of a sharp setback to the entire Canadian economy.

It is probably true to say that Canada's recent social, economic and political development is unexampled in modern world history. It would, therefore, be unrealistic to expect the road ahead to have no economic bumps, or turns. All roads have them, and they are not heralds of calamity.